The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,325—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE [illegible]YAL ASIATIC SOC[illegible]

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
	B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Haselwood	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
	B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
	B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
	B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
	B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
	B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 1st, 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
CALIFORNIA.	T. Garvie	3416	480	8th June.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	21st June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	,, 10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	,, 21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Milliard	3,600	400	,, 5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	about
S.S EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	3600	400	,, 13th June
S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	,, 26th June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	,, 15th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton	4,100	500	,, 5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

CLAN LINE,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J R. Kewley, on or about 14th June,

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets, by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8; postage, anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at (11 a.m. after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on SATURDAY, 9th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 9th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15	0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

	½ dozen	Rs.
All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,, 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,, 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,, 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,, 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,, 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,, 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,, 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,, 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,, 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,, 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,, 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,, 42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

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from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅓ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework ; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring ; new patent Chain ; best red rubber tires ; adjustable step and footrest ; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle ; enamelled black ; all bright parts nickelled ; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze : on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

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As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8		25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
34·0	18·0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	34·0	18·0
38·0	20·0		38·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The flavour of the oil being disguised, this preparation can easily be taken by delicate patients a children.

Price per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.

In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

MENTHOL CONES.
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout. One Cone in SCREW CAPPED BOTTLE.

Price, 12 as.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35, ESPLANADE ROAD,) BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

G'S LINIMENT.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and Baggage cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved Cheques on London cashed.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., feeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR......MR. H. STANLEY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1888.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF HARRY STANLEY'S SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
When they will appear in their Grand Farewell Minstrel and variety entertainment.
REMEMBER
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

Will appear Belgaum, FRIDAY, 8th of June; Poona, 15th June.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only. Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured. Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOS. COOK and SON, Tourist and General Passenger Agents, have REMOVED to spacious offices above Messrs. Hoar and Co., Rampart Row, where a Reading and Waiting-Room supplied with the leading local and up-country Newspapers, the English Illustrated papers, latest telegrams, &c., has been opened for the use of persons travelling under their arrangements.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th June, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by me to Mr. FURDOONJEE MANECKJEE KANGA, of Bombay, and dated the 3rd day of April, 1881, has been REVOKED and CANCELLED.—Dated, Baroda, this Third day of June, 1888.

ARDESIR KAWASJEE MODI.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of the CONTRACT for STATIONERY to the approximate value of Rs. 53,000 for the use of the Travancore Government, for 1064, will be held at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1888 (20th Anny 1063), at 1 p.m.

2. Intending Contractors or their authorized Agents are invited to attend.

3. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutchery, Trevandrum, 30th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and signal should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Kt., Captain I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 4th June, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 70 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in DUPLICATE will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 26th June, 1888, and OPENED at 12 noon, on the 27th June, 1888, for SUPPLY of undermentioned Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, as required.

Cloth Tent, White	Yds.	17,118
" " Blue	"	20,873
" " White (Gurrah)	"	11,765
" " Yellow (Gurrah)	"	17,620

Offers will be received for the supply of both hand-made and machine-made cloth.

The term "more" to include Supply of stores, if required, up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tenders.

List of stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at 8 annas in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in bank receipt as earnest money, which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders. Forms should be properly filled in and signed.

Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement in the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

J. C. FISHER,
Lieut.-Col. R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge
Arsenal, Madras, 31st May, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., Gunfire, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, offers for the purchase of any quantity of the following Broken Castings, up to an aggregate of

500 tons Cast Iron Chairs.
400 Do. do. Pot Sleepers.

Weighed over and delivered on the spot.

Cash to be paid on acceptance of Tender.

The material to be removed within one month, failing which, ground rent at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard per month will be charged, the Company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the Purchaser any material not removed at the expiration of two months from date of purchase.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material is lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and can be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent; and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th June, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 3 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
1 and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF NARAYAN JIVANJEE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased DIED on the 26th May last, and it has been since discovered that the undermentioned deeds relating to his house near Thakurdwar, No. 137, are MISSING from among his papers, all persons are hereby WARNED from dealing with the said deeds in any manner whatsoever. And any person having the custody of them or any of them is required to produce the same at the office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, and whoever will give any information that will lead to the recovery of the said deeds will be REWARDED.

1. Conveyance, dated 29th May, 1887, and made between Hurrichand Krishnajee Joshi of the one part, and Chandrabhagabai widow of Pandurung Ramchundra, and Sitaram Pandurung of the other part.

2. Mortgage, dated 29th May, 1887, and made between Chandrabhagabai, widow of Pandurung Ramchundra, and Sittaram Pandurung of the one part and Hurrichand Krishnaji Joshi of the other part.

3. Conveyance, dated 27th May, 1879, and made between Chandrabhagabai, widow of Pandurung Rumchandra, of the first part, Anandrao Sittaram of the second part, Bhagirthibai, widow of Sittaram Pandurung of the third part, Bhai Jivanji of the fourth part, and Narayan Jivanji of the fifth part.

4. Re-conveyance, dated 25th February, 1881, and made between Hurrichand Krishnaji Joshi of the one part and Narayan Jivanji of the other part.—Dated this 4th day of June, 1888.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, & DINSHAW.
Attorneys to Gopikabai, widow of Narayan Jivanji.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 6th June.

BUY your Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, &c., at SHROFF BROTHERS, and see how much you save even when compared to Chuckla prices. All articles marked in plain figures.

PEGU PONY.—For sale, a very handsome fast silver grey PEGU PONY, guaranteed quiet, and believed sound.—Apply Messrs. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED ESTIMATOR.—Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating salary required to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

WANTED, a Portuguese or Hindoo CLERK, sharp at accounts, and good handwriting indispensable. Salary, Rs. 30 per month.—Apply to "F. R," care of this paper.

TO LET, an Upper-storeyed House, opposite the Byculla Club. Rent, Rs. 100 per month.—Apply at Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO LET, on top of Pali Hill, Bandora, a large BUNGALOW, entirely open to westerly sea-breeze, commanding beautiful view.—Address "H.," care of this paper.

TO LET, SECOND and THIRD FLOOR, open to westerly breeze, and Shop of House No. 70, Medow St. Rent, Rs. 40, 50, 60, respectively.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

AGING and MEASURING.—Horses will be aged and measured at the Grand Stand, Poona, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1888, at 5-30 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOR SALE.—A TIGER CUB, size of a full grown panther. In perfect condition.—Apply "X.X.," care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

"GLENTROMIE" can be had of all dealers at per doz. Rs. 24. The CHEAPEST WHISKY for quality to be had from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. Note the price, Rs. 24.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

REGIMENTAL and CLUB COLOR FLANNELS, Silks Sashes, Mufflers, Jerseys, Ties, Belts, &c., made to any design to order and a large selection always in stock.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

"WHITE ROSE OIL" KEROSINE OIL. Quite harmless, brilliant, colorless, water white, and odourless. 150° test. Rs. 5-4 per cash. All other sorts at moderate prices. Chakla Street, Bombay.—CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE, Kerosine Oil Merchant.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
[illegible] Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MOSSE MACDONALD was ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Bombay, 30th May, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ARTICLE, COFFEE, will be TESTED for TONNAGE on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., at the godowns of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. S. LEACOCK, 5th Bombay L. I., are requested to communicate the same to the PRESIDENT of the REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT, 5th Bombay L. I., Baroda, within two months from THIS DATE.

J. C. FRANCIS, Captain,
President, Adjustment Committee.
Baroda, 1st June, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.

Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of
The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld.,
care of Ewart, Latham and Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.

Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, sit, bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Linx with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE [illegible]
[illegible] Street, Surat.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000,
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250.
RESERVE FUND	£ 85,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

[BY]

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue-pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without [illegible] two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations bears the [illegible] WALTER [illegible] Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners [illegible] Ground, by [illegible] which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' [illegible] world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the [illegible]

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
"	1885	£988,156
"	1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN USE 100 YEARS. SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service, Annas [illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18	0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay. B. Bunder
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
ion
Soorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussarah*a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chanonee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julium*b*
Sheagaum*a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Kelm
[illegible]arsee R
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedacherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Sorgad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction or
c From 5to 13 minutes for Refreshment!
30minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide for young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London W. C.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Coconada (s), from Marmagao; Kaiser-i-Hind (s), London; Chilian (s), New Port; Victoria (s), Liverpool; and Sahara (s), Middlesborough.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf; Newcomen (s), and Guildford (s), Port Said; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

Reported Theft.—Ally Abdoola, living at Memonwada, reported to the police that on Saturday night last his waistcoat, a gold watch and chain, a gold seal ring, and Rs. 13 in cash and notes, and a few other articles, worth Rs. 384, were stolen from his premises.

Fatal Street Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Gopika, woman, aged 65 years. Deceased at about 5 p.m., on Sunday evening, whilst crossing the road at the Musjid Bunder Bridge, was knocked down by a cart that was coming down the incline of the bridge laden with bottles of soda water and drawn by men, and one of the wheels going over her head killed her on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft of a Watch.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Vitoo Ramjee, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing a silver watch of a Private of the 4th Bombay Rifles. The accused, it appeared, was a friend of the complainant, and visited him on Sunday. During the visit the sepoy was called away, and on his return missed the accused, and also the silver watch he had hung up on a nail. He reported the matter to the police, who recovered the property. Pleading guilty the prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Fatal Accidents.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Colaba, touching the death of Hanmunta Dewjee, a labourer, aged 40 years, employed at the Scott Press of Asser Veerjee. At about 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, the deceased and two other labourers were on a staging outside and were pushing in a bale of unpressed cotton through one of the windows, when suddenly the wooden landing attached to the Press gave way, and the deceased was found lying dead under the planks. Seven other persons were also more or less injured. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Yesterday afternoon, a labourer, named Sowlia Sinda, aged about 28 years, while at work amongst a number of other labourers driving wooden piles outside the Prince's Dock with a pile driving machine, the handle of the winch suddenly gave way, throwing the man Sowlia on to the pile that was being driven, and the monkey of the machine, weighing three-quarters of a ton, immediately dropping upon him killed him on the spot. An inquest will be held by the coroner this morning into the circumstances attending the death of the deceased.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March……..Chichester………………Hartmann.
Concert Arie. For b flat Clarinet
Solo……………………Schreiner.
Valse ………Love's Dreamland …Rœder.
Cavatina……The Star of Bethlehem Adams.
Mazurka …Clematis……………Kappey.
Polka …… …Loreley ……………Piefke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Fatal Assault.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Savitree, woman, aged 18 years. At 6 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a quarrel took place between the deceased and her husband, when a neighbour Bagoo, woman, heard a blow given and the deceased scream. The neighbour ran into the room and saw Gannoo again strike the deceased on the head with a piece of firewood. The deceased fell on her side and was bleeding from a wound on her head. She was removed in an unconscious state to the hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The inquest stands adjourned for further enquiry. Yesterday Gannoo Wittoo was charged before Mr. Hamilton with culpable homicide by causing the death of his wife, Savitree. The case was postponed for hearing, and the accused was remanded to jail pending the conclusion of the enquiry before the coroner.

Mortality in the Common Jail.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at H. M.'s Common Jail, touching the death of Mahomed Hoosain, a prisoner undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Deceased was admitted into the jail hospital on the 29th ultimo, when he complained of internal pains. On Saturday he was observed to be suffering from pneumonia. He rapidly became worse, and died at 8-35 a.m. yesterday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia. This inquest is remarkable inasmuch as the last death in her Majesty's Common Jail occurred on the 3rd March 1887, fourteen months ago. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail during the same period was 176. At present it contains 199 inmates. The jail must be an unusually healthy place, and the constitution of the inmates must have been uncommonly good to have a mortality of only 1 in 176 in fourteen months. The peculiarities of the jail are that it is surrounded by a wall about 30 feet high, and is provided with an open system of drains, while the premises are kept scrupulously clean. The average mortality of the surrounding population is upwards of 30 per 1,000.

A Narrow Escape.—The Raichore mail-train fortunately escaped a serious accident last Friday. While the mail-train was on its way to Kurjut and passing a tunnel midway between Lanowlee and Kurjut a large stone came rolling down, and fell on the brake, smashing it into pieces. The guard in the brake was a European, named Howard, who miraculously escaped with his life. Fortunately, the train had all passed but the brake, otherwise the accident would have been very serious.—*Deccan Herald.*

Serious Affray.—On Monday last a serious row occurred between three European soldiers near the Povai Naka, near Satara, when one of them was seriously injured. The First Assistant Collector and the Huzur Deputy Collector on hearing the alarm at once proceeded to the spot and succeeded in restoring peace. The men appear to have been rather the worse for liquor. The injured man was conveyed to the hospital, the two others being handed over to the military authorities.—*Ibid.*

Theft by a European.—Last week a European was convicted by Mr. Younghusband, First Class Magistrate of Satara, of having stolen a watch belonging to one Mahadeo Karandikar, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

H. E. the Governor.—We hear from Mahableshwar that his Excellency Lord Reay will leave that station about the 12th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE MR. N. SPENCER.

At the opening of the Small Causes Court, yesterday after the summer vacation, Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Pleader, the senior member of the bar, addressing Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, in connection with the death of the late Mr. N. Spencer, said: Your Honour, this is not the time, nor the place, to expatiate at length on the merits of our model judge, who has left to meet us no more. Strong feelings can only be conveyed at times by the simplest and the most commonplace expressions. On behalf of the whole bar, I say, we deplore deeply his loss, and fully sympathise with the members of his family in their bereavement. His judgments were always held in the highest esteem by the public and the profession, and even unsuccessful suitors left his court convinced with the force of his reasoning. He died, in harness, a true servant of the State. His death has caused a great loss to the Government of Bombay, and to the public, and to the whole legal profession. We have no other recourse but to submit with unreserved resignation to His supreme will. It is the desire of the members of the profession that your Honour may be pleased out of respect to the memory of the deceased to order the courts to be closed for the day.

His Honour, who appeared affected, replied:—It has been said that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, but there are times when the heart is too full to speak, and fewest words are best where all words are insufficient to express what we feel. Though the work of this Court is in a very backward condition, and even one day's closing must make a considerable addition to the arrears, yet the wish of the Bar and the public is to be considered, and out of respect to the memory of one whom we all so much respected, the Court will be closed for the day. I will sit in Chambers to dispose of emergent work.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles.

Mr E Hand
Mr T A Gibbon
Mr and Mrs Aspitel
Miss E Gibbon
Mr and Mrs E A Daran

For Brindisi.

Mr Yates
Mr A Shewan
Mr Halliday
Mr H Ellis
Mr Stevens
Mr Machillican
Surg-Maj H G Gardner
Mr G P Pemberton
Mr Tiden
Mr Swaboda
Mr G Muroni
Mr M Biasini
Mr M Fatturoni
Mr M Chandelassi
Mr Petralini
Mr Summers
Mr C T Melli

For London.

Mr W Chadwick
Mr R L Stewart
Capt and Mrs Sutherland
Dr C G Matthew
Mr J D O'Sullivan
Mr A H Bosier
Mr H Unwin
Mr D Bitham
Mrs Lindsley & 2 children.
Mr T Boulton
Mr D Mitchell

For Malta.

Mr B Boffa
Mr A Lamir
Mr J Partello
Mr A Domancie
Mr G Merolcca
Mr J Swain
Mr F Ventura
Mr L Bonici

For Suez.—Mr J Russell.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. Haselwood, 12th June, 1888.

The following passages have been engaged:—

For Brindisi.

Genl Wolseley
Lieut-Col Clements
Capt and Mrs B L Freeman
Mr A J Freeman
Mr F S Leley
Mr Stanley Clarke
Mr F L Picot
Mr and Mrs S A Pitt
Mr G Salinger

For London.—Mr J Darling.

NATIVE COTTON MERCHANTS AND RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

Forty-four of the native cotton merchants of Bombay have petitioned the Government of India on the subject of the administration of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and they ask that the following prayers be granted:—

(1.) That the six months' rule ought not to be applied to cases other than those of legitimate overcharges brought about by miscalculations, misclassification, or the like; and that all overcharges, other than those caused by miscalculation, misclassification or the like, may be refunded to the merchants forthwith, notwithstanding that the claims for such refunds were not made within six months.

(2.) That the overcharges of which refund has been withheld on the plea that the claims for such refund were not preferred within six months under the provision of the circular may be refunded to the merchants, in cases where the note provided by the circular has not been caused by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to be printed on the back of the receipt notes and signed by the consignors, or at least, in cases previous to April, 1884, when only the note provided by the circular was for the first time caused by such railway to be printed on the back of the receipt notes at all.

(3) That your petitioners may have such further and other directions as to your Lordship in Council may seem fit upon due consideration of their five several heads of complaint above enumerated.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD.

The following is the report of the directors of the Maharani Ice Company, Limited:—

"In submitting the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1888, your directors regret that they cannot show a satisfactory result. This is owing to the high rate which the company had to pay for coal. Owing to financial difficulties the company could not enter into a contract for the supply of that article, but had to buy it in the market from time to time at prevailing rates. It will be observed that although there was a reduction in almost all other items of expenditure the cost of coal was nearly Rs. 9,000 more than in the previous year. The sale proceeds of ice were 75 per cent. more and, if it had not been for the extraordinary and quite unexpected rise in the value of coal, the result, it need hardly be mentioned, would have been very satisfactory. The contract for the sale of ice mentioned in the last report continued only till the 4th day of June, 1887, when, owing to laches on the part of the contractor the company was obliged to stop the contract. Since then sales in the town have been made through a person without any regular contract. The competition between the two ice companies continued almost throughout the year. In March last it was brought to an end by the rates of ice being raised by both the companies under a mutual agreement. The agreement, however, did not come into operation till 19th March last or only 12 days before the close of the year, and thus the company could derive no appreciable benefit from it during the year under report. Your directors are glad to say that all debts of the company are now converted into debentures, and that they have every hope from the present state of the working of the factory and the ice sales which are now being made to present to you a more satisfactory account next year. Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Punalall Pooranchund retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two directors in their place and an auditor for the year ending 31st March, 1889, fixing the latter's remuneration."

BENGAL.

A Troublesome Seaman.—Captain E. Nicolas, master of the ship Grampian, charged Jain Peroka, a seaman belonging to the vessel, with being absent without leave since the 28th ult. Accused, it was stated, was a perfect nuisance on board. His Worship convicted accused, and sentenced him to a week's rigorous imprisonment, and to forfeit four days' wages.—*Indian Daily News.*

Sad Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, Robert Napier, third officer of the ship Star of Germany, was drowned under the following circumstances:—The lad was painting the side of the vessel, which was on the eve of leaving port, when one of the ropes which secured the plank on which he was standing gave way, precipitating him into the river. He rose once or twice, but was carried under by the current, and drowned before assistance could reach him. His body has not yet been recovered. Napier was a very promising young fellow, and had a large circle of friends in Calcutta, who will receive the intelligence of his untimely end with feelings of genuine regret. He leaves a widowed mother and sisters in England.—*Ibid.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W G Gilchrist, B.
Mr H Bell, B.
Mr H W Bennett, B.
Mr P H Martyr, B.
Mr E Dowson, B.
Mr T W Anstead, B.
Mr W D F Cowley, B.
Mr O Lash, B.
Mr J Dyson, B.
Mr F D Mercer, B.
Mr C W E Henslowe, B.
Mr J C Kidd, B.
Col F Hammond, CB, BSC.
Col A E Campbell, BSC.
Col R M Skinner, B Retd.
Lt-Col B E Gowan, BSC.
Lt-Col T O Wingate, BSC.
Major W H Browne, BSC.
Capt R B Adams, BSC.
Capt N A K Burne, BSC.
Capt R E Hadow, BSC.
Lieut W E A Blakeny, BSC.
Lieut J E Capper, R Eng.
Surg-Gen Sir B Simpson, MD, KCIE, B.
Surg-Major E Palmer, B.
Surg-Major P A Weir, B.
Dr Murray Thomson, B.
Mr H E G Evans, M.
Mr W Harvey, M.
Col J A Tillard, R Art.
Lt-Col J Campbell Walker, MSC.
Major E B Anderson, MSC.
Capt J W Malet, M.
Lieut G V Burrows, MSC.
Surg-Major W G King, M.
Mr J B Alcock, Bo CS.
Mr H E Haddon, Bo CS.
Mr J R Pine, Bo.
Hon Capt C Tyler, Bo.
Lieut F A C Kreyer, Bo SC.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A E C Casey, BSC, 6 mo.
Mr O W Jenner, B, 3 mo.
Capt N A K Burne, BSC, 1 mo.
Mr W R Robertson, M, 6 mo.
Surg M J T J Blancard, M, 184 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T E Ivens, B.
Lt-Col H J Peet, B Inf.
Surg C F Willis, MD, Bo.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) was held at the City Terminus Hotel, London. Sir Charles Tennant presided, and in moving the adoption of the report observed that the period under review had been disappointing. In 1885 each fathom of rock sent to the mill was worth £68; it rose in 1886 to £116; and in the period under review it had fallen to an average of £55 8s. 2d. They saw no reason, however, for thinking that the present low grade of ore would be permanent. They had, moreover, in the tailings a new and important source of revenue, which should before long yield of itself a good dividend on the capital of the company. They would send out the additional pans and other equipment necessary with as little delay as possible, so that they might be able to deal with the large mass of sand awaiting treatment. Up to that time their attention underground had been devoted too much to extraction and not sufficiently to developement; but they had now decided to remedy that state of things. Their expenditure at surface had been on an important scale, but Captain Plummer had had no hesitation in going on with the works, knowing their importance. They would not, however, have to spend much more in this way. The chief object with which Lord Ribblesdale had visited India had been accomplished, and their lease had been extended for 20 years. It now went on to 1930. He was sure they would gladly record their acknowledgment to Lord Ribblesdale and to Sir Charles Lawson in Madras, whose assistance had been of great advantage to the company. They must also, at the same time, express their gratitude to the Government of Mysore for having so liberally and graciously acceded to their request. They had that day received the following telegram from the mine:—"In Italian stope lode 2ft. wide, assaying 5oz. 10dwt. Quartz cut in 296 north of Taylor's 3ft., assaying 5dwt. Fifty gravitation stamps working well. Amalgam resulting better than last month. Tailingsmachinery working well. All work going well." The Italian stope maintained its richness; and the fact that the lode in the 296 north of Taylor's shaft was now 3ft. wide they considered very important. With reference to their financial position their balance-sheet showed that, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent, in May of last year, and placing £2,000 to a sinking fund to cover unproductive expenditure, they had £16,696 to the credit of the profit and loss account, or sufficient to pay another 10 per cent., and to carry forward £1,696. If they paid it, however, they must raise additional capital. If they did not pay it, they could work on as they were doing. The opinion of the Board was that the dividend had been fairly earned and should be paid, and that the capital should be increased by the issue of 25,000 £1 shares at a premium of £1. That would give them £50,000, a sum sufficient, they believed, for all present requirements of the company. Their total capital would then be £175,000, which was not large, considering the extent of their property. Captain W. Bell M'Taggart seconded the motion. Mr. John Taylor—one of the managers—stated that the anticipations which he formed at the meeting a year ago had not been realized. They must for a time be content with somewhat smaller returns of gold and push on the work of development. Lord Ribblesdale stated that during his visit to India he was on the Colar goldfield for nearly four weeks; and he had returned home impressed with the conviction that the company had a valuable and a stable property. During his visit he had been successful in forming a local Board representing all the companies on the field; and the Board would deal with sanitation, roads, the administration of the hospital, and, as far as possible, with the rates of labour. He thought it would be better if, instead of having to write to the directors every week, the agents were to write to them fortnightly, the average assay value and the average of the work done being published monthly. He did not think they had any reason to suppose that the ore would fall off in depth, but that, on the contrary, the mine would go down to a very considerable depth. Since his report had been written a great deal of work had been done at the mine, and the reserves of ore might be taken to be between 22,000 and 23,000 ton, instead of 13,000 tons. In answer to a question, he said that they had no difficulty now in treating the tailings, which were worth about 5dwt. 18gr. to the ton, out of which they secured about 4dwt. He proposed that the directors should send out 20 pans, when he estimated that they would get a revenue of £1,200 a month from the [illegible] pay the cost, leaving £900 a month profit. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., said that what the shareholders wanted was clearer accounts as to the property. During the past 15 months, as stated in the report they had taken gold out of the mine which had realized £63,400, the total capital of the company being only £150,000. If the quartz had only been a little richer, the yield would have been unparalleled in the history of gold mining. In view of what they had done and their prospects, he did not understand why any lugubrious tone should pervade their reports. The chairman, in reply, stated that there was no intention to make the reports lugubrious; their only desire was to state the facts as they were. He believed they had a thoroughly sound property; and for his own part he had no doubt that in about 18 months' time they would be crushing 3,000 tons a month and getting good returns. In the three months they had crushed an average of 1,616 tons a month, and the average of the gold past for that period had been 1,614 ounces a month, against an average last year of 1,087 ounces. The motion was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed increasing the capital by the issue of 25,000 shares at £1 premium, and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors. The chairman stated that they were not in a position legally to declare a dividend that day, but, as soon as possible, they would declare a dividend of 2s. a share. A resolution was afterwards passed to the effect that reports should be issued fortnightly instead of weekly.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 5.—Departure of M. S. Siam
„ 6.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A.
„ 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
High Court re-opens.
„ 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
„ 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
„ 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL HEWETT.

The remains of Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, who died at Haslar Hospital on Sunday night, were interred in the Highland-road Cemetery, Southsea. The procession left Haslar at half-past 1. The body was preceded by the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and was followed to the jetty, through a double line, consisting of Marines and the young sailors of the St. Vincent, by a strong party of Bluejackets of the Northumberland. At the jetty the coffin was placed on board the Magnet, the departure of which was signalized by the firing of 13 minute guns from the Duke of Wellington. The coffin was landed at the dockyard railway jetty, and conveyed thence by rail to the new station at Southsea, where it was received by the personal friends of the deceased and a large number of naval and military officers. The station was occupied by the massed bands and men of the Channel Squadron. The road leading to the cemetery was lined on both sides by the troops of the garrison and seamen from the Fleet, while the cemetery itself was held by the Royal Marine Artillery and a guard of honour from the Northumberland. The coffin was covered with wreaths, conspicuous among which was one formed of laurel sent by the Queen. Other wreaths were forwarded by the Empress of Germany and Lord Wolseley. Among the chief mourners were Sir Prescott Hewett, Major Hewett, Lieutenant Hewett, R.N., Mr. Fleetwood Hewett, Sir Paul Hunter, Mr. W. E. Hallett, Inspector General Fegan, R.N., Admirals of the Fleet Sir Henry Kepple and Sir G. P. Hornby, Admiral Commerell, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Richards, Vice Admiral Lethbridge, Vice-Admiral Hallowes, Rear-Admiral Mayne, M.P., Captain Hastings, Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., Captain Bruce, Lieutenant Mark Kerr, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Harrison Smith, R.N., Mr. Leveson, R. N. Deputy-Inspector-General Davis, and Fleet Surgeon Reid, of Haslar Hospital, Fleet Surgeon Woldsworth, Dr. Parson, Mr. Chiddle (the last survivor of the Lancaster gun crew, the saving of which gained the deceased his V. C.), and Messrs. Cook, Lockyer, and Collyer, the Admiral's servants. Sir John Cowell represented the Queen, and Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville attended on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh, while the admiralty were represented by Vice-Admiral Hoskins. The following officers acted as pall-bearers:—Vice-Admiral Baird, Rear-Admiral Hopkins, Inspector-General Breaky, Captain Drummond, Colonel Tuson, Colonel Barnes, Captain Singleton, and Captain Rice. The funeral service was read by the Rev. G. Goodenough, Rev. T. J. Morton, and the Rev. James Payton.

THE NIZAM'S RESERVE FUND.

Mr. J. Seymour Keay writes to the *Economist*:—In the *Times* of 26th ult., it has been declared by one assuming to write with authority that £500,000 shares of the Nizam's State Railway, together with certain debentures, are lodged at "the National Provincial Bank," where they form "the reserve fund out of which the Nizam offered to draw the amount of his celebrated contribution to the purposes of frontier defence." I beg to traverse this statement, and to say that the £500,000 shares in question, although held in the Nizam's name by the above-named bank, do not rightfully belong to the Hyderabad Government at all, but to the Hyderabad shareholders in the old Hyderabad Railway, whose line the present Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has taken over, and now works, notwithstanding the fact that the Hyderabad shareholders hold original stock to the amount of £500,000, and have not been settled with. It is obvious, therefore, that these Hyderabad shareholders, of whom I am one, might well have protested against the withdrawal of any large part of the value of the shares now held in London, which form their only remaining security, thereby such a protest would clearly have placed the Government of India in a most undignified position. I have been twenty-five years in Hyderabad, from which I only returned the other day, and I feel much tempted to give your readers the extraordinary details of how the Nizam's famous offer was concocted by Abdul Huk in London, and sprung on the Nizam, apparently with the design of further "bulling" Deccan shares, by bringing the Hyderabad State prominently into public notice. I am constrained to forbear, however, for the present, until the termination of a correspondence opened by me with Lord Dufferin, at his request, and not yet quite concluded, which, among other things, throws some light on the way in which Lord Dufferin was deceived into the belief that the Nizam's offer originated with his Highness himself.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 16th May, 1888.

Capt F G D Bedford, C B, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to H M, in place of Capt Sir R H M Molyneux, K C B, promoted to Flag Rank.

Depy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets M W Cowan M D, has been promoted to the rank of Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in H M's Fleet.

Fleet Surg A Turnbull, M D, has been promoted to the rank of Depy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in H M's Fleet.

The undermentioned Staff Engrs have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in H M's Fleet:—S B Williams, J Holl (b.) Chief Engr R T Rundle has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engr in H M's Fleet.

The following promotions have been made:—Rear-Admiral W H Edye to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Capt R O' Brien Fitz Roy, C.B, Ad C, to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral:—A L Mansell, S Douglas, C B, to be Vice-Admirals on the Retired List. Dated 14th May, 1888.

India Office, May 15.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieut-Cols.—Major A. D. Strettell; Major T. Deane; Major J. A. Little. To be Major.—Capt. and Brevet Major C. R. Macgregor.

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major C. H. Shappard. To be Capt.—Lieut. H. H. H. Aspinall.

Bombay Staff Corps.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major J. De Burgh Lynch. To be Major.—Capt. F. D. Raikes, C.I.E.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—To be Brigade Surg.—Surg. Major A. Barry, M.D.

Indian Army.—To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. J. Stopford Bo. Cavy.

REPORTED CONFLICT ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Intelligence has been received from Merv of a conflict between Afghans and Salor Turkomans on the Russo Afghan frontier. It is stated that some Salor families of the steppe to the south west of Turkomania, who had been pasturing their flocks near the border, were called upon by the Afghan authorities to pay tribute. The Salors appear to have refused, and on the 6th ult. a conflict occurred on the frontier between them and the Afghans in which four combatants were killed on both sides. When Colonel Alikhanoff subsequently arrived on the scene he found that the Salors had returned to Russian territory, and that order was completely restored. Two days before this telegram had been received the following, which evidently refers to the same incident, was telegraphed from St. Petersburg:—According to information which has reached here, the Dhemshed inhabitants of the territory between Kushk and Herat have expresed a desire to become Russian subjects. The report is, of course, a familiar one in connection with Russia's advances in Central Asia, and is probably as well founded as have been previous ones. Anyhow, it is stated that the Ameer of Afghanistan on hearing of this desire on the part of some of his subjects, at once sent a regiment from Herat to bring these petitioners for Russian protection to reason; and on the 6th of April an engagement took place, near the Russo-Afghan frontier, between the regiment in question and the Dhemsheds, who were under the command of Goltoun Khan. On both sides a number were killed and wounded, although the precise extent of the casualties is not stated. Continuing, this fresh chapter in the history of Russia's advance towards the Indian frontier states that on the 15th of April the notorious Colonel Alikhanoff, who is in command of the Merv division, left for the frontier to render assistance to the Dhemsheds in their wish to become subjects of the Czar.

The Ministry of the Russian Imperial Household is said to have concluded an arrangement with the engineer, M. Kozell, regarding the great irrigation works which are to be carried out in the extensive territories in the Murghab valley which have been acquired by the Czar.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH MAY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, with the English mails of the 18th ult., arrived in harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Rev W G Barry
Mrs Anderson and infant
Rev and Mrs and Miss Wyatt
Mr Bailey
Miss Pritchard
Mrs Ranger and child
Mrs Alexander, child and two infants
Mr and Mrs Wharton and infant
Mr Forrest
Mr Nogues

From Brindisi.

Mr Ferguson
Mr and Mrs Fryer
Mr and Mrs Porter
Mr and Mrs Snow
Dr and Mrs Langley
Miss Langley
Major Thomas
Mr Younghusband
Col Carey
Brig-Genl Stewart
Mr Gregory
Col Thomason
Mr E A Molony
Miss Hunter
Mr R B Smyth
Mr Badcock
Mr Bhanohade
Mr R Smellie
Mr Kelly

From Suez.—Mr Venemp.

From Aden.

Lieut Gordon
Mr E G Young.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

FROM 12TH TO 18TH MAY (INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levee on Friday at St. James's Palace.

The Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held a Drawing Room on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace.

The Anglo-Danish Exhibition, in aid of rebuilding the British Home for Incurables, was opened at South Kensington on Monday by the Princess of Wales.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Duke of Cambridge said there was not the least ground for imputing to him the alarming statements concerning the defences of the country published in a morning paper. Lord Salisbury assured the House that the Government were not neglecting the great question of national defence, and he deprecated Lord Wolseley's making sensational statements at public dinners instead of making them in Parliament. The Church Discipline Bill, after some opposition, passed through Committee. On Monday Lord Wolseley made an explanation with reference to the Prime Minister's complaint of a speech made at a public dinner. He denied that he intended to attack any particular Government, but he adhered to his statements as to the insufficiency of our defences. On Tuesday, the Local Government (Electors) Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, the Standing Orders being suspended, the Bill was read a third time and passed. A formal sitting was held on Wednesday, when the Royal assent to several Bills was notified, and the House adjourned until June 4.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. W. H. Smith said there was no truth in the report that the Government had promised to endow a Roman Catholic College in Ireland. Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution relating to the swearing-in of members, which, after much discussion, was rejected by 180 to 152. On Monday, Mr. T. Healy called attention to the notification by the resident magistrate of Mr. Dillon's conviction for taking part in the Plan of Campaign, which was not a legal offence, and he moved that the letter was a breach of privilege. A warm debate ensued, and in the end the resolution was negatived by 250 to 189. In Committee on the Bill for granting a salary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland there was much opposition, and the subject was not disposed of at the hour of adjournment. On Tuesday, after a discussion and division on the order of business, Mr. W. H. Smith moved resolutions on Imperial defence. The resolutions for raising £850,000 for vessels in aid of the Australian squadron, and £2,600,000 for the defence of ports and coaling stations, were agreed to after discussion. The resolutions as to the mode of raising the funds required gave rise to a debate, which was not concluded at the time of adjournment. On Wednesday the second reading of Mr. J Collin's Small Holdings Bill was discussed, but the debate was not concluded. Last night, in [illegible] the state of affairs in South Africa, but the votes were generally agreed to.

The International Conference on Sugar Bounties held its concluding meeting at the Foreign Office on Saturday, when the final protocol and draft convention were signed.

The Italian Exhibition at West Kensington was opened on Saturday by the Lord Mayor of London.

Admiral Commerell, having been appointed Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, has vacated his seat as M.P. for Southampton.

The election in the St. Stephen's Division of Dublin resulted in favour of Mr. T. A. Dickson, Parnellite, by a majority of 1,887 votes over Mr. Sexton, the Unionist candidate.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Wednesday, in a speech at Battersea, replied at length to the statements of Mr. Gladstone in his recent speech at the Memorial-hall.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., on Wednesday spoke at Preston on the subject of public expenditure.

Admiral Sir W. Hewett, late in command of the Channel Fleet, died on Sunday in Haslar Hospital.

An explosion occurred on Monday in a coal-pit in the Ogmore Valley, Glamorganshire, and five men were killed.

John Gell, a wheelwright, convicted of the murder of a woman at Morton, was executed on Tuesday in Manchester Gaol.

A young man and a young woman, sweethearts, committed suicide together on Sunday by drowning themselves in the river Lea, near Hertford.

At cricket, the Australians defeated Surrey by an innings and 154 runs, Notts beat Sussex by an innings and 74 runs, and Marylebone won against Kent by five wickets.

Archbishop Walsh has addressed a letter to the Dublin papers in which he states that, in condemning boycotting and the Plan of Campaign, the Holy See did not intend to condemn the National League nor the Nationalist movement in Ireland.

Mr. Dillon, M. P., was convicted on Friday of advocating publicly the illegal Plan of Campaign, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labour. Notice of appeal was given. A similar sentence, concurrent with the first, was pronounced on a second charge.

Obituary.—Gen. E. Armstrong, C.B., Mad., Inf. Ret.; Lieut.-Col H. C. Hamilton, Mad. Inf.; Major R. Carmichel-Smyth; Maj.-Gen. E. P. B. Turner, R.A.; H. Cleveland, Esq., late Solicitor to Government, Bombay; Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, V.C.; Major J. H. Ashton; Lady Buchan; and Lady Molesworth.

The latest medical bulletins issued at Charlottenburg report that the condition of the Emperor Frederick for the last few days has been good and his strength and appetite have increased.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has met with a very cordial reception in Varna, and since in Rustchuck and Widdin. He has selected a site near Tirnovo for a summer residence, which is accepted as an indication of belief in the permanency of his position.

In Berlin an angry feeling against Russia is again becoming manifest, and the Press expresses doubts as to the sincerity of Russian protestations of a desire for peace.

It is reported from Cracow that new barracks for two Russian infantry regiments are being hastily constructed at Konin, on the Prussian frontier.

The *Novosti* of St. Petersburg attributes the anxiety in England for increase of the military and naval forces to a desire to pursue a policy that is manifestly aggressive.

The opening of the Bokhara-Samarcand branch of the Transcaspian Railway is to be made shortly. General Skobeleff has publicly stated that the railway will enable Russia at any time to make an aggressive movement on India.

From Rome it is reported that the Pope is firm in maintaining his condemnation of certain proceedings in Ireland, and no doubt is entertained in Rome that the people will obey the injunction of the Holy See.

The Democratic State Convention of New York has chosen delegates to the National Convention, with instructions to give a united vote for Mr. Cleveland at the Presidential election.

The Canadian Press is agitating on the immigration question, and complains strongly that the immigrants sent out from Great Britain are destitute and incompetent.

The Australian colonies persist in their refusal to allow the landing of Chinese immigrants, many cargoes of whom are lying in the various ports. The Sydney Government proposes to pass immediately a Bill to prohibit Chinese immigration.

The Brazilian Chambers have passed a Bill for the abolition of slavery.

The latest intelligence from Burma shows that there is still much disturbance in some provinces. The force intended to act against the Chin tribes will amount to 3,000 men with two guns.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

LORD SALISBURY AND LORD WOLSELEY.

In the House of Lords, on May 11, Viscount Hardinge called attention to a sensational article published in a London daily newspaper containing alarmist statements which purported to be made on the highest military authority with regard to the condition of our defences, and asked the Commander-in-Chief what foundation there was for these serious allegations.

The Duke of Cambridge said: I do not suppose that any one in this House or anywhere could be more astonished and surprised than I was this morning when I read this extraordinary sensational article. I asked myself how was it possible that anything could have emanated from me so wonderfully sensational and extraordinary. I can only say that up to the present time I had reason to believe that I was the highest military authority in this country, but it would seem to be somebody else. Of course as to that I give no opinion, but I will only say that so far as I am concerned I am grieved to imagine that this article could have been ascribed to me by any one, and that such sensational remarks should have appeared upon such an important subject. The question referred to in the article has been a good deal before the public, and I have given very decided evidence no doubt before the committee in another place upon the general condition of things connected with the army. To those statements I adhere, but I do not believe that my noble friend and your lordships will expect me to go into any details of that sort at the present time, I can only say this, that these questions are well worthy the fullest and anxious consideration of her Majesty's Government, of this House, and of the country. But as to talking of imminent danger, or any thing of that sort, I for my part, cannot be a party to any such words, but I believe that her Majesty's Government are as fully alive to the subject as I am of the present condition of things, and I have not the slightest doubt that my right hon. friend the Secretary of State and the members of the Cabinet are considering all the evidence which has been brought before the various committees now sitting, and I believe that the result will be satisfactory to the country, and agreeble to those who, like myself, take a warm interest in the naval and military position of the country. I cannot deny that it is a grave and important matter, but, as to my having had anything to do with such a sensational article, I most entirely and absolutely repudiate it, (Cheers.)

The Marquess of Salisbury, after expressing satisfaction with the statement of the Commander-in-Chief observed that this subject had had, and continued to have, the most anxious consideration of the Government; but the matter was one on which, from its very nature, they were bound to maintain the utmost reticence. He directed their lordships' attention to the great increase in the army, and the corresponding increase in the annual expenditure on the navy since 1884, and referring to a recent after-dinner speech by Viscount Wolseley, he entered his protest against high military authorities making statements against the Government which they served in places where they could not be answered. The Adjutant-General of the Forces, he said, was a member of their lordships' House, and if he thought it his duty to the army to make such statements he should make them in that House, where they could be answered.

On Monday 14, the House was densely crowded, even before the usual hour of meeting. The peers themselves assembled in unusually large numbers on both sides. Not only were the peeresses' galleries completely filled, but peeresses also used chairs placed in the doorways of those galleries. The space in front of the throne was entirely occupied by Privy Councillors and the sons of peers; and members of the House of Commons formed closely packed assemblages outside the bar and in the two side galleries at the bar end of the House.

Lord Wolseley, rising from the cross-benches, delivered a statement of some length in reference to what he described as the attack made on him by Lord Salisbury on May 11. Having stated that he had written to that noble lord to inform him of his intention to refer to him, a course which, he suggested, ought to have been taken by Lord Salisbury with reference to him, he assured their lordships that until he read the discussion which occurred on May 11, he was not aware of the appearance of the newspaper paragraph on which that discussion was founded. On the day after he made his speech at the dinner to Sir John Pender, he received through his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief from the Minister for War a letter on the subject, and in reply he stated what he now repeated—that in his remarks at that dinner he intended no attack on the present Government or on any Government in particular. His reference was to [illegible] he never would be; but from a professional point of view he highly appreciated the services of the present War Minister, who had done, perhaps, more for the wants of the army than any other Minister had in the same time. There was no difference between the Secretary for War and the Military Department; but, in describing at the dinner our army as not being in a satisfactory state, he expressed his conviction. As to Lord Salisbury's observation that if he had anything to say in public on the subject he ought to have said it in that House, his reply was that he had refrained from speaking in their lordships' House for two reasons. One was that he did not like to take part in party debates; the other that, as Adjutant-General, he did not think it right to make remarks in their lordships' House on matters of military administration when his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief was there to do so. But there was not a statement of fact in that unfortunate speech of his, which was not to be found in his evidence before the Royal Commission, which had been published to the world. To prove this, the noble and gallant lord read extracts from that evidence. He repeatedly assured the Prime Minister that in the speech he meant no attack on him, or the Minister for War, or the Government. But at the same time he accepted the responsibility of what he had said, and he had nothing to withdraw as to the state of our defences. There was, however, no cause for panic. There was no imminent danger. He believed there was time to do all that was required. As to the personal question involved in the incident of May 11, the usual course for a political official to take when he was censured by a Minister was to resign. The office of Adjutant-General was not, however, of a political one, and he thought that for non-political officials to follow that course would serve no good purpose; but he never was more tempted to do so than on May 12, when he read what occurred in their lordships' House the evening before. He, however, placed himself entirely in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Lord Salisbury justified the remarks made by him on May 11, and read passages from Lord Wolseley's speech at the dinner to show that the interpretation he had put upon it was the natural one. He, however, heartily accepted the noble and gallant lord's repudiation of all intention to accuse the Government of putting party interests before the defences of the country. Further, he expressed his pleasure at the fact that Lord Wolseley was not taking the incident too seriously, because he should regard the noble and gallant lord's leaving the public service as the greatest blow to military administration. The question of our national defences was one not only for the War Office and the Admiralty, but for the Foreign Office also. It was impossible to erect an absolute standard of safety. We must see who our enemy was in each particular case, but as to details of the matter he was sure he had the sympathy of the House, and he hoped he had now the sympathy of Lord Wolseley, when he said that they ought not to be debated out of doors.

Lord Granville thought it hard that while Lord Wolseley had made the most ample apology he ever heard to Lord Salisbury, who attacked him on May 11, he had said not one word to the Opposition, who remained silent on that occasion.

The Duke of Cambridge had long appreciated the delicacy of Lord Wolseley in not speaking on military subjects in their lordships' House. He and his noble and gallant friend differed sometimes; but the statement of their points of difference in that House would be detrimental to the public service.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	93·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	83·3
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, SSE, WSW, E, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows.—

An Invoice of a rare assortment of handsome China and Muslin Flower Bunches, Wax Fruits, Flower Baskets under glass domes of various shapes; also superior China Tea Sets and Toilet Service.

A collection of artistically made terracotta statues, figures, busts, and table ornaments.

1 case Saddlery
25 „ Pilsener Beer

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases Colored Prints.
3 „ Satin.
7 „ White Mulls.
5 „ Shirtings.
4 „ White and coloured Handkerchiefs.
7 bales Turkish Red Prints.
A quantity of Paint and Colour.
1 case Concertinas and Accordions.
2 cases Umbrellas.
One second-hand office Brougham for monsoon.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALWOOD BOARDS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Locomotive Yard, G. I. P. Ry., Parel—
10 Stacks of dealwood boards from packing cases, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Gordhan Pitamber—

R V M 5470-79—7 bales, each 50 pieces filled grey shirtings, 48 inches and 38 yards, No. 1350.
„ 54-59—9 bales, each 50 pieces filled grey shirtings, 47 inches and 38 to 38¼ yards, No. 1350.
„ 5430-39—9 bales, each 50 pieces filled grey shirtings, 42 inches and 36¼ to 36½ yards, No. 1301.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, made by John Roberts and Co., platedware, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese screens, &c., &c, the property of E. Eales, Esq., Foreman Cabinet-maker of "John Roberts and Co."

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT NAGDAVI STREET.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 8th March, 1888, made in suit No. 496 of 88. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction by the order of Messrs. Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoolla and Hajee Abdoola Latiff Hajee, on FRIDAY, 15th June, 1888, at 4 p.m., the following landed property, with all appurtenances, subject to particulars and conditions of sale, which will then be produced:—

All that piece of Fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, or chawl standing thereon, situate on the north side of Nagdevi Cross Lane, otherwise called Memon Mohla, formerly in the Mandvee sub-district, but now in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Street Nos. 62 and 64 and bounded on the east by the house of Cassum Soomar, on the west by the house of Cassum Dawood, on the north by a sweepers passage, and on the south by the Nagdavi Cross Lane aforesaid. The said premises are now in the occupation of the plantiff, defendants, and their tenants. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, next door to the Officers' Mess, 4th Bombay Rifles, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, platedware, glass, and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Son, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th June, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
AUTHORISED.

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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
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To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

Although the demand for Cotton has latterly been restricted from all quarters, and transactions in the staple have been within a narrow compass, a fair business in the aggregate has been done during the week under review, while, in view of the position of Receipts, and the small estimate of the stock about to be warehoused for the rains, prices generally have been steadily maintained, Wheat has continued to be a comparatively inactive and a drooping market; and Oil Seeds, which were in much request up to the middle of last week, have since been out of demand, and in the case of Rapeseed considerably lower prices have been established. Strengthened by advices of firm markets in China, and, more recently, by the advance in the price of Silver, and the higher rates obtained for Council Drafts in London, Exchange has been advancing, and though to-day there has been some decline from the highest quotations of the morning, rates still show an advance of 3-32d. both in demand Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits upon those which we gave a week ago. A Government notification under date the 2nd instant invited tenders for a new Four per cent. Loan for three hundred lakhs of Rupees, on the conditions of the Four per cent. Loan of the 1st May 1865, of which the new Loan will form a part. Tenders will be received up to the 3rd proximo; and further particulars will be found in our other columns. The natural effect of the above announcement was to depress our market for Government Paper, and Four per cents. have receded ⅜ per cent. from our quotation of last Monday. Shares have been quiet and steady upon the whole; but latterly there has been an improved demand for Mill Scrip, leading in most cases to higher quotations. There has been some little activity in Freights during a part of the week; but without any improvement in rates. The necessity which holders of Imports are under of counterbalancing a low Exchange by a higher range of prices continues to restrict business in the Bazaar; and though the improvement in the medium of remittance within the last few days has tended to give a more hopeful complexion to forward transactions, the appearances of improvement in this respect have proved too delusive in the past to inspire much confidence as to the future.

Money continues comparatively easy, both at the chief financial institution of the city, and in the open market. The figures which we give below show that the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank at the close of last week had become greater by some 3¾ lakhs since the previous Saturday; and though this result would not have been attained but for a considerable accession of Government Deposits, there is nothing in the situation which might not be expected in view of the late activity in an important branch of our export trade. A considerable falling off in Private Deposits has been met to some extent by a decrease in Bills Discounted, so that the increase in trade requirements is represented by about 15 lakhs. The Bank directors made no change last week, so the minimum rate remains at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	14,73,102
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	11,144
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	21,33,050
Government Securities	Dec.	„	1,25,089
Loans	Inc.	„	1,14,706
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	7,56,797
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,86,624
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	3,76,243

Exchange continued quiet till after the departure of last mail, but with a rather weaker feeling in sympathy with Calcutta. Forward Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 4 1-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively; and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d. for this month, and thereafter at 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4¼d. On Wednesday the market was still quiet, and at closing on that day rates were a shade lower for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and 1-32d. down for 3 months' sight Credits. Business between banks was done in Wire Transfer for July and December at 1s. 4 1-16d. Very few Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 5-32d., although only one bank was buying at the rate. Opening with some appearance of weakness on the following day, the market soon deve-[illegible] to the close, with rates quite up to Wednesday's level and rather above it in the case of Bank Demand. A lakh of ready Wire Transfer was done between banks at 1s. 4 1-32d; and subsequently 1s. 4 1-16d. was quoted for any time forward. There was but little Private Paper offering, but a few 3 months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. for sterling, and 1·70⅞ for Francs. On Thursday the market was firm and advancing, owing, it was stated, to strong markets in China. The previous day's closing rates were quoted at first for Bank Paper, and a moderate business was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d, and afterward at 1s. 4 7-32d; but at the close an advance of 1-16d. in Bank Paper and Telegraphic, and of 3-32d. in Credits, had been established. Some Bank Demand for August-September was done at 1s. 4⅛d. On Saturday the market opened firmer again at an advance of fully 1-32d. all round, which was afterwards maintained, and, in the case of Bank Telegraphic, and 3 months' sight Credits, rather exceeded. A few Mercantile Bills came out at 1s. 4 9-32d; and a considerable business was reported on other lines at the enhanced quotations, Banks having bought from each other and Private Paper at the same rate. Saturday's telegrams having brought news of a further advance of 2d. per oz. in Silver, and of further extra allotments of Council Bills at the enhanced rate of 1s. 4 5-32d our market opened again about 1-16d. higher than Saturday's closing rate for Bank Paper; but operations between banks made the market easier, and the advance was not maintained. No Mercantile Bills have been coming out, or the rate would be 1-32d. below our extreme quotation for 3 months' sight Credits. Private Wire Transfer and Demand were taken by banks in the earlier part of the day, at 1s. 4 7-32d. The following are our closing quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 5-32d.	per cent.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4⅛d. to 5-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 4 7-32d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Francs	3	„	1·72	„
Do.	6	„	1·73¼	„

Government Paper became rather stiffer after our last report was written, and Four per cents after remaining at par for money and account during the greater part of Tuesday, with buyers at the rate, hardened to 1-16 premium, at which the market closed on Wednesday, which was settling day, the market opened with a rather firmer feeling, and Fours were quoted for some time at 100⅛, at which rate some bargains were closed; but the advance was afterwards more than lost, and, at closing, the cash price was par, with the June account quoted at 99⅞. Next day the feeling was quiet after the settlement, with Four per cents still quoted at par for money, and with buyers for the June account at 99⅞; but towards the close the tone became weaker, and there were sellers at the quoted rates. Next day the market opened at a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, and the market remained steady at 99⅞ for that denomination for money, with the June account quoted at 99½ buyers, but with little actual business passing. For the August account 99¼ was named, but nothing important was booked on that line. On Saturday, in view of the official announcement of the new Loan, Four per cents. opened at a decline of ¼ per cent., from which there was no recovery, the rate for Fours at closing having been 99⅝ for money and 99 7-16 for the next account. To-day there has been a further drop of ⅛ per cent. in Fours, which have, however, been steady at 99½ for money, and 99⅜ for the account. The other denomination has been almost nominal, but 105¾ may be taken as the closing quotation.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower at 107. Port Trust Loan is unchanged at 96.

Shares.—We have had a quiet market upon the whole in shares this week; but latterly an improved demand for Mill Scrip has been felt, leading, in most instances, to some improvement in rates. Compared with our quotations of a week ago there has been an advance of Rs. 30 per share in David and Sholapore Mills; of Rs. 25, in Khutao Mucconjee and Framji Petit; of Rs. 22, in Ripon; of Rs. 20, in Alliance and City of Bombay; of Rs. 15, in Morarji Gokuldas, Mohn Lukshmi, and Lukumidas Khimji; of Rs. 5, in Queen, Hindustan, and Central India; and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, National, and Swadeshi are Rs. 10, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5 lower. In press shares, Fort have advanced Rs. 25; Mofussil, Rs. 5; and Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 2. Prince of Wales are Rs. 5 lower; and New Indian have declined Rs. 2½. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 25 higher. Bombay-Burma trading have declined Rs. 70 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 25. Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 10 higher. Port Canning have moved of Rs. 7½; and Bapty Flour, Rs. 2. Bank up Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bengal have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

IMPORTS.

Piece-goods.—Up-country demand for *Grey Goods* has been very poor during the past week; and what little has been felt has not led to much business, owing to the unwillingness of Bazaar dealers on the one hand, to reduce their rates, and the reluctance of Mofussil customers on the other, to pay current prices. Rates are nominally unchanged for all descriptions of *Grey Cloth*; stocks are moderate; and the amount of arrival business passing is very small. *Bleached Goods* of all descriptions are quiet but steady at our last quotations. *Turkey Red, Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* are all dull, but there is no quotable change in prices of any. The week's off-take of imported goods is estimated at 2,100 bales. The sales of *Local Goods* for the week are put down at 2,300 bales, and would have been much smaller but for 500 bales taken for China, and 400 bales for Zanzibar. Rates are no higher than before; but spinners continue to show a firm front, and some of them have stopped a number of looms, intending to produce more Yarn and less Cloth than heretofore.

Yarns continue without movement as far as the imported article is concerned, a moderate business being reported at previous rates in a steady market. With regard to *Local Spinings* the usual fortnightly message from China gives the sales as 9,200 bales with a fall of half a dollar; but another private telegram makes the sales only 8,500 bales, and the decline 1 dollar, in consequence of which things here are dull, and buyers refuse to go on unless at a concession of 1-16 As. to 1-8 As. per lb.

Metals.—*Copper* has been rather out of demand, and only a small business is reported; but the market is steady at previous quotations. *Yellow Metal* has also been in but little requests, and the price has given way 8 anans per cwt., the market being quiet at the decline. A small business is reported in *Iron*, but the tone of the market is steady, and prices are unaltered since last mail.

Coals are quiet but steady, sales of Inysfair Cardiff have been reported at Rs. 22½, and Powell's, July-August shipment, at Rs. 23 per ton. Ready Powell's Duffryn is worth Rs. 24½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—There was a moderate enquiry for ready stuff, in which exporters joined to some extent up to the middle of last week, and which reached its maximum on Thursday, when considerable transactions in Dhollera, Bengals, and Dharwar took place; but thereafter a much quieter feeling prevailed, demand from all quarters subsided, and business was reduced to a small compass. Prices have been generally steady where they have not, as in the case of Bengals, advanced; and with an unusually low estimate of the stock remaining to be warehoused for the rains expected to set in on the 9th instant, dealers show no disposition to lower their pretensions. Bengals have been much wanted during the past week, and, being scarce, moved up in value Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per candy, in a very firm market; but they have since given way a little. Compared with last season's supplies of this growth the receipts this season show a deficiency of nearly 50,000 bales. The largest line for the past week has been in Dhollera descriptions, which have been taken to the extent of some 3,000-4,000 bales in the aggregate of Dhollera proper, at Rs.197-213; Wudwan, at Rs. 196-205; and Bhownuggur, at Rs. 202. Bengals come next with about 2,500 bales, at Rs.180-196; and then Dharwar, of which some 1,500 bales have changed hands, at Rs. 207½-210 per candy. Oomra kinds have not been much wanted, and the purchases of these have been confined to a few hundred bales each of Oomra proper, at Rs. 193-6; Khangaum, at Rs. 211; Kirkly, at Barsee, at Rs. 217; and Julgaum, at Rs. 193½. Westerns have been taken at Rs. 198; Broach, at Rs. 220-8; Comptas, at Rs. 183; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208-9 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower for Jalgaum and Bhownuggur, and higher to the same extent for Bengals, compared with our quotations by last mail.

During the past week 39,550 bales of New Cotton were received, against 54,000 during the corresponding week last year; and the total Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop now show a deficiency compared with last seasons arrivals, of 235,900 bales; while, taking the arrivals of all Cotton from the 1st January, the falling off as against last year has increased to 132,745 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 194	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 189	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good.	„ 182	= 3 25-32d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 216	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	„ 212	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 201	= 4⅛d.
Khandeish, Good,	„ 196	= 4 1-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 187	= 3⅞d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	„ 193	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good	„ 190	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 181	= 3¾d.
Broach, Good,	„ 220	= 4½d.
Dhollera, Fine,	„ 222	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 213	= 4⅜d.
Do. Good	„ 202	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 210	= 4 5-16d.
Westerns, Good, June	„ 197	= 4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	203,250	252,000
Oomras—		
Berar	189,750	315,000
Khandeish	197,250	251,000
Barsi and Nugger	71,500	77,000
Hingunghaut	800	19,750
Dhollera	302,500	302,000
Broach	103,000	108,500
Compta & Dharwar	69,000	68,000
Persian & Sind	54,500	37,500
Westerns & Madras	7,800	4,500
	1,199,350	1,435,250

The movement of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	Bales. 1888.	Bales. 1887.	Bales. 1886.
Receipts.			
For the week	40,750	56,180	70,946
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	1,149,954	1,282,699	1,194,928
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	*60,575	63,202	54,794
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	703,288	859,320	751,767
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,541	1,753	1,853
From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	18,971	21,841	36,432

Wheat.—We have had a quiet market for this article all the week, only a small business being reported daily. Notwithstanding heavy supplies, however, prices have not given way to any extent since the date of our last report, and we quote White Pessy of the two qualities at Rs. 4, 5, 9, and Rs. 4, 5, per cwt., respectively, and other descriptions at previous rates.

Seeds continued active for a couple of days after last mail left, and a large business was reported; but thereafter buyers withdrew from the market, and the tone became quiet, with little business doing in any description, while prices of Rapeseed gave way materially. The following are the latest quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 1 0	to	6 4 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow	6 11 0			„
Do. Cawnpore Yellow	6 6 0	to	6 7 0	„
Do. do. Red	5 10 0	to	5 11 0	„
Do. Delhi do.	5 10 0	to	5 11 0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	677,455	742,581	673,208
„ From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	6,083,212	6,583,772	6,312,924
Linseed—For the week	91,619	89,687	161,629
„ From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	1,722,135	1,621,171	2,752,032
Rapeseed—For the week	122,770	48,117	54,276
„ From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	892,889	417,420	764,512
Gingelly Seed—For the week	2,297	23,560	11,840
„ From 1st Jan. to 2nd June	596,282	776,040	753,606

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwt.
Wheat—For the week days	*6,89,127	4,32,629	6,89,201
„ From 1st Jan. to 2ndJune	4,428,118	4,648,262	5,211,515
Linseed—For the week	1,42,261	73,833	3,01,214
„ From 1st Jan. to 2ndJune	1,407,901	1,153,429	2,233,481
Rapeseed—For the week	1,02,018	18,680	33,164
„ From 1st Jan. to 2ndJune	5,93,743	3,09,087	5,70,751
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	2,500	24,572	4,438
„ From 1st Jan. to 2ndJune	6,59,825	9,46,929	7,79,172

* Including for 26th May.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BIRRELL—TENNYSON—May 5, at Kensington, Augustine Birrell, of the Inner Temple, to the Hon Mrs Lionel Tennyson.

DEATHS.

BEACHCROFT—May 9, at Amerley, Thomas Goodenough Beachcroft, son of Francis Porten Beachcroft, B C S, of Jhilum.

BEESTON—May 13, Virginia, widow of Alfred Beeston, and daughter of the late Lieut Dewsnap, R N, aged 74.

CAMPBELL—May 11, at Folkestone, Emelia Beach, wife of William Campbell, M D, of Burnsyde, Largs, Ayrshire, Deputy Inspector-Genl of Hospitals, H M's Indian Army (Bombay, Retired.)

CLEVELAND—May 15, Henry Cleveland, Esq., of Bombay and Blackheath, and late Solicitor to Government, Bombay. aged 60.

DOVE—May 14, at Bayswater, Charlotte Agnes Swetenham, widow of the late Charles Kemp Dove, formerly Postmaster-Genl of Bengal, aged 67.

HAMILTON—May 9, off Gibraltar, on his homeward voyage from Bombay, Henry Charles Hamilton, Lt-Col 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, son of the late H C Hamilton, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, aged 44.

HEWETT—May 13, at Haslar Hospital, Vice-Admiral Sir William N W Hewett, V C, K C B, K C S I, aged 53.

PETGRAVE—May 15, at Bath, Wilhelmina Margaret Petgrave, widow of Ezekiel Charles Petgrave, formerly of the Island of Jamaica, aged 88.

ADEN.

DEATH.

TURKEY—June 4, at Aden, Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Turkey. Third day's funeral obsequies will be held at Dadi Sheth's Fire-temple, Fort, on the 6th instant. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KNOWLES—June 4, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Geo. Knowles, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SANDERSON—May 31, at 15, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Herbert E Sanderson, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

BOYD—ALLARDICE—May 28, at Mylemoney, Mysore Territory, Adam [illegible] of W A Allardice, of Mylemoney.

DEATH.

BALDREY—June 2, at Madras, William Harold Singleton, infant son of Charles and Mathilde Baldrey.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1888.

On the 19th of April the Corporation instructed the Municipal Commissioner to proceed forthwith with the work of arranging for the building of Municipal offices on the site at Bori Bunder, selected four years since by that body. On the 1st May the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Charles, set forth in a letter six points on which he desired to be furnished with guidance, the twenty-seven resolutions previously passed by the Corporation on the question of the buildings being so largely at variance with one another, that it was a little difficult to arrive at a definite idea as to what was required. Those questions still requiring an answer Mr. Geary yesterday sought and obtained precedence for a motion dealing seriatim with the points on which Mr. Charles had asked for definite instructions. At the suggestion of the Chairman it was decided to consider and vote upon one point at a time. The first question discussed was the total cost of Municipal buildings, providing the accommodation already scheduled,—irrespective of additional accommodation for administrative purposes which may be needed. It was proposed to fix the limit at seven lakhs and a half exclusive of cost of land and professional fees, which would amount to a lakh and a half more; the total cost not to exceed nine lakhs. Any additional accommodation would be a subject of special consideration, and would probably be kept at half a lakh. Mr. Cotton moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Charles should confer with Mr. Stevens and decide what sort and size of building should be built, and then report to the Corporation. Dr. Waters and others held that this proposal would place the whole matter in the hands of the architect and the Commissioner, who would have no guiddance as to the real intentions of the Corporation. Colonel Merewether suggested that the sum of nine lakhs and a half should be specified as the maximum for buildings, site, professional fees, and the additional accommodation required. This emendation of the original proposal was accepted by the proposer and by the seconder, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. Then things took an unexpected turn; Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, who had signed a report of a committee advocating a splendid building on a fine site at an unnamed cost—understood to be fifteen lakhs, and certainly not less than twelve—stood up and inveighed against the proposal to spend nine lakhs and a half on the Bori Bunder site, especially as Mr. Chisholm's design could be carried out for five lakhs. Thereupon Mr. Kabrajee moved an amendment that the buildings and land should not cost more than six lakhs, for since Mr. Chisholm still held that he could build for five lakhs, why pay more? It was time for the *deus ex machina* now to appear, and he did so, moving the adjournment of the discussion, which was carried with enthusiasm. It may be as well to say that there is not the remotest possibility of getting a building, such as Mr. Chisholm designed, erected for his original estimate of Rs.4,93,000. The committee of experts, who verified the figures—for which Mr. Chisholm, who was not aware of Bombay prices was not personally responsible—found that the actual cost would be Rs. 7,20,658. This would have been for the building without a dome; for that with the dome Mr. Chisholm's estimate was Rs. 5,93,000; the experts found that it would cost Rs. 8,37,104. Besides, when it was proposed on 21st May 1885, that Mr. Chisholm's design should be carried out, the total cost of buildings, land and fees was put at Rs. 7,80,000. Yet it is imagined that six lakhs will suffice, and on that idea the Corporation is feign to adjourn. Reflection, aided by figures, will bring wisdom.

The most interesting outcome of the recent disturbances in the Christian College at Madras is the proposal to found a Hindu Theological College. We hear nowadays a great deal of the New India. But attention is directed mainly to fresh developments of commercial activity, or to the rise of new political movements. These are connected, it is true, by those who take part in them with the spread of education, but too little attention is perhaps paid to the purely spiritual movements which are resulting or may result from that education. The subject is noteworthy because a revival of theological interest is a common feature of our time, and theology, or rather the philosophy of religion, has influenced largely men's views of life, and may exercise a very direct influence in this country too upon moral and social phenomena. Science has often tended in the beginning to destroy religion, and at best to make men take up a negative attitude towards it. This has been quite as much the fault of theology as of science. It is not long since doubt as to the authenticity or veracity of the Pentateuch was held incompatible with religion. Theologians have now changed their attitude, and welcome even Darwinians within their fold. In India, where religion seemed bound up with a strange and fantastic mythology, the reaction against Hinduism produced by the English illumination was all the more pronounced. But Hinduism was, or was believed to be, bound up with a certain moral and social system. The rejection of it has consequently involved what we may call an irrational relaxation of moral and social rules. So far as conduct goes the change has probably been for the better. Definite principles of conduct have been laid down, and a philanthropic direction has been given to moral effort. Yet even here the position is not strictly rational. An educated Hindu must waver between free morality and caste rules. For the rational morality is relative to caste, and there must be at least occasional conflict between caste rules and philosophic principles of conduct. With regard to caste itself, the difficulty is still greater, for a caste system, so far as it is rigid, must be opposed to those higher principles of freedom which are the bases of English philosophy and English life. Now a reaction in favour of theological study is not in itself to be wondered at. A reaction against any one-sided view is necessary the moment that the one-sidedness suggests itself to or forces itself upon the mind. The natural progress of reflection in this respect is admirably illustrated in Mr. Pater's "Marius the Epicurean." Again there is the very natural reflection that a system which has moulded a nation cannot be altogether worthless. Such a system deserves at least a historical study. A school which is now very active and powerful in England has devoted such study to Christian theology, with the result that the theology is exhibited as at one with the best philosophy. The theology, no doubt, comes out changed; but it could hardly [illegible] otherwise. The point that we are concerned to dwell on is that a theology, no matter how irrational in its popular form, may be shown to have a rational origin, and may prove a very important factor in the reconstruction of moral and social theory. A very interesting and profitable work would be done by those who would free Hindu theology from its popular accretions, and exhibit its origin and real character in connection with contemporary speculation. What truth it contained would be preserved, and the germs of higher truth latent in it might be developed. Such a process as we have described would at least pave the way to a reasonable social reconstruction. The present social condition is illogical and consequently unsafe. A foreign education has implanted a certain scepticism. We are not condemning those other studies towards which the best minds of the country now tend. We are simply contending that a historical study of Hinduism, in its religious, moral, and social aspects is desirable, with a view to a rational modification or reconstruction. At present there is a conflict of ideas and consequent confusion in practice. It appears, therefore, that a Hindu Theological College, wisely planned, might find work to do which would be profitable under existing circumstances to Hindu society, and which might be a valuable contribution to the general history of religious and philosophic thought. At least it would serve to exhibit the position and relations of European and Hindu principles.

Prince Bismarck, for the second time since the Emperor Frederick ascended the throne three month ago, is talking about sending in his resignation. This time it is no mere *question de jupons*. The quarrel has the same subject as that which arose in the beginning of 1882, when the Royal Rescript set men wondering what new exercise of autocratic energy was in preparation. Only this time his quarrel is not with the German Parliament, and in defence of his sovereign, but with his sovereign himself. The situation recalls that of 1882, greatly though it differs from it. In January of that year the Emperor William addressed to the Prussian Ministry a Rescript declaring that the right of the king to direct the Government and policy of Prussia in accordance with his own judgment was restricted, but not abrogated, by the constitution, and that it could only tend to obscure the constitutional rights of the king to represent their exercise as proceeding from the responsible ministers and not from the king himself. This was a faithful and logical re-affirmation of the determination which the Emperor had proclaimed, when in himself putting the Crown upon his head at Konigsburg he let the world see that he believed in Divine Right, and that he meant to govern. But there was another declaration in the Rescript, which stands in striking contrast with a notification which the Emperor Frederick now wants to address to the administration. The Rescript, having reminded officials that they could be removed from their posts, enjoined on them to hold aloof at the forthcoming elections from all agitation against the Government, telling them that it was their sworn duty to support the policy of the Government. The resolute justification which Prince Bismarck gave in the German Parliament to the principles thus enunciated was one of the most noteworthy illustrations of the way in which the late Emperor and his Chancellor had set themselves to the Government of Germany, and it is not difficult to understand why his soul rebels against the desire of the Emperor Frederick to eat the words of the Rescript of 1882. The crisis has been brought about by a law which extends the duration of the Prussian Diet from three years, as at present, to five. The Emperor wishes, in promulgating it, to address a letter to the Minister of the Interior enjoining him to prevent official pressure at the elections. Prince Bismarck objects to this, ostensibly on the ground that it would be a reflection on the Ministry, but really because he believes in the virtue of official electoral pressure as much as Louis Napoleon's prefects did, and because it is part of his creed that an administration has a right to control elections as it has to control every other department of public life and government. And there must be a larger and a graver reason. Prince Bismarck could be the Chancellor of an absolute sovereign who gloried in his absolutism. But he finds it difficult to work with one who does not share his contempt for Parliamentary Government, and we shall very likely find that the statesman who could be the loyal and faithful henchman of the absolutist old Emperor will be unable to serve under his son, whose constitutionalism has all along been known to have a distinctly Liberal hue. The controversy is serious, and if the Emperor is strong enough to fight it out it may have an important issue.

The Presidents of the three National Congresses, in the address to the English public which we print elsewhere, leave the fortunes of India very much in the hands of the home electorate and the House of Commons. The single elector is informed that he has more influence in Indian affairs than the two hundred million inhabitants of this country, and some other telling appeals are made with the object of persuading the home public of the greatness of their responsibility in regard to this country. We have not found in any debate on Indian affairs that the House of Commons has taken the trouble to carry on a sufficient answer to Stuart Mill's misgivings concerning the capacity of a popular assembly in one country to deal wisely with the administrative necessities of another, and it has always seemed to us that at least as much is to be done for India in India itself as at Westminster. An illustration comes freshly to hand of the manner in which well meaning but imperfectly informed friends of India in England may intervene in this country's interest to exceedingly little purpose. A few days before the mail left Mr. Arthur Williams, a Radical member who has not hitherto shown any special interest in Indian questions, asked the Under-Secretary of State whether the new Calcutta Municipality Bill contained "novel features unknown to like legislation in the United Kingdom," as for example its clauses conferring the municipal franchise upon the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trade's Association. While he was about it Mr. Williams might, if he had written to Bombay, have unearthed from our local government legislation a good many measures "unknown to like legislation in the United Kingdom." Major Selby would have given him an account of the functions and powers of the Municipal Commissioner at which the philosophic Radical would stand aghast, and in which there would have been ample material for debate by a House of Commons with nothing better to do than to show how little it knows about the realities of public life in India. But as we have to deal with the materials of local government as we find them—as we cannot in practice make much use at present of household suffrage and universal eligibility either in Bombay or in Calcutta—we are thankful for the help that a fancy franchise here and there will give us when we endeavour to constitute a Municipal Corporation and a municipal electorate. If Mr. Williams thinks that under the circumstances a Chamber of Commerce is not a suitable agency for the expression of public opinion for municipal purposes we should recommend him to take counsel with people who have practical acquaintance with the society of even a relatively enlightened Presidency town. India will be thankful for all the attention that Mr. Williams and other sympathetic members of Parliament can pay to her interests; but there is no demand here for the attempts to treat the practical requirements of Indian legislation in the light of English theories of which Mr. Williams's question was such a singular example.

Though the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have enjoyed a month's rest from their labours, twenty minutes expired yesterday afternoon before a quorum could be counted. The Chairman therefore informed members that in future unless a quorum were constituted "within fifteen minutes sharp" of the hour appointed, and the name of no member recorded as being present unless the member were actually present at the time, the meeting might be adjourned. Colonel Merewether then asked that precedence be given to a motion which stood in his name, to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 from surplus cash balance to provide the cost of sinking trial pits outside the walls of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with a view to ascertaining whether there is any leakage from the walls. Sir Henry Morland seconded the motion to give sanction, which was opposed by Dr. Blaney, who contended that all the leakage was through the bottom of the reservoir, and there was nothing before the Corporation to justify them sanctioning the expenditure. The acting Municipal Commissioner spoke in favour of the proposition, which was carried. Subsequently a motion of which Mr. Geary had given notice with reference to the proposed Municipal Buildings came up for discussion. Mr. Geary proposed that the cost be limited to 7½ lakhs exclusive of professional fees, lands, and the additional offices now necessary. Mr. Cotton proposed as an amendment that the question of cost be left over until plans and specifications were before the Corporation. Colonel Merewether then proposed that the cost be limited to 9 lakhs inclusive of fees and extra accommodation, an amendment which Mr. Geary accepted. Finally, Mr. Kabraji moved that the limit be fixed at 6 lakhs, and the three propositions were before the Corporation, when the meeting was adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. Frederic Holmwood, C.B., who was until recently Consul at Zanzibar, has been appointed to be Consul-General at Smyrna.

The steamer China arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 12th ult. from Bombay and landed the body of Colonel Hamilton, of the Madras Army, who died on the voyage home on the 9th.

The remains of Admiral Hewett were interred at Southsea. The funeral was attended by a large number of distinguished naval officers, and by representatives of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Messrs. Trubner & Co. have in the press, for publication early in June, "Selections from Sir Edwin Arnold's English Poems," with some new pieces. Sir Edwin remarks in his preface: "As it has been sometimes thought and said, inaccurately, that the author is exclusively devoted to Oriental subjects of verse, and as he may yet again recur to these, he has here complied with the desire that a selection should be made from his non-Oriental poems."

The *World* says:—"Latest accounts from Bombay speak of the Duke of Connaught as determined to face the inconveniences of an Indian summer, and stick to the duties of his command, which he is fulfilling admirably in every way. His Royal Highness is just the sort of chief the Bombay Army wanted and can appreciate. He is very anxious to learn, never tries to save himself, is gracious and pleasant to everybody, and always open to conviction.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

THREATENED RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, JUNE 3.

The impending promulgation of the Quinquennial Prussian Diet Law, the granting of which was originally proposed in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by the so-called "Cartel Parties," consisting of the United Conservatives and National Liberals, has produced a crisis here.

Prince Bismarck and the Prussian Ministry threaten to resign, because the Emperor Frederick desires that the Decree, promulgating the law extending the legislative period to five years, should be accompanied with a letter, which his Majesty has addressed to Herr Von Putkammer, the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, enjoining him to prevent official pressure at the elections.

Prince Bismarck objects to the official publication of the Emperor's letter, as he considers it to be a reflection on the Staatsministerium.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

FOREBODINGS OF HOSTILITIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has presented a Note to the Porte demanding punctual payment of the war indemnity due to Russia by Turkey.

This demand forebodes the renewal of Russian activity in the Balkans.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN, JUNE 4.

News has been received here that Chief Dinizulu, the son of the late Chief Cetewayo, of Zululand, has attacked and routed his uncle, Usibepu.

Chief Dinizulu afterwards had a skirmish with the Dragoons, who lost two of their number.

Reinforcements are being despatched from Maritzburg to the scene of the disturbances.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

At a meeting of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, to be held this afternoon, the following Resolutions will be brought forward. Sir Guildford Molesworth will preside :—

Proposed by Mr. R. B. Buckley, seconded by Mr. J. Elliot, that in consideration of the facts (1) that the whole tenor of the despatches, first from the Court of Directors, and later from the Secretary of State, as well as of the Resolutions of the Government of India on the subject of pensions, was such as to create in the minds of members of the so-called Uncovenanted Civil Service a reasonable expectation that their pensions on etirement to Europe would be substantially those due to them at the rate of two shillings to the rupee prevailing when those despatches and resolutions were issued ; (2) that up to a comparatively recent date notices issued under the authority of the Government represented the rupee as being about equal to two shillings ; (3) that the rupee has seriously depreciated in value in relation to gold, and that this depreciation has caused severe loss and actual distress to officers retiring to Europe, and seems likely to cause more loss and greater distress in future. This meeting earnestly hopes that the Government will adopt measures to save its retiring officers from the unfortunate action of circumstances which were entirely unforeseen, both by Government and its servants, until comparatively recents years, and to remove the painful uncertainty which at present exists as to the amount of their future incomes by paying pensions in Europe and the Colonies at a fixed rate of exchange, which rate in the opinion of the meeting should be two shillings to the rupee.

Proposed by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, seconded by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, that members of the so-called Uncovenanted Service have seen with concern the statement made, apparently on good grounds, that the suggestion has been sent from the India Office to the Government of India for the permanent adoption of a fixed rate of one shilling and eight pence for the payment of rupee-pensions payable in England; that this meeting is satisfied that the adoption of a materially lower rate than two shilings to the rupee would be gravely prejudicial to the interests of retired and retiring members of the Public Service, who may reasonably and in equity ask to be paid at or about that rate. That this meeting trusts therefore that the proposal said to have been made by the India Office may not be assented to or any opinion thereon authoritatively expressed by the Government of India until the unanimous opinion and desire of the officers affected have been fully considered.

Proposed by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. P. V. Luke, that the memorial drafted by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in London, and now being circulated for signature for submission to the House of Commons stating the case of the Service, and praying, amongst other things, for payment at the rate of two shillings to the rupee of pensions payable in England and the Colonies, be adopted by this meeting as accurately representing the case of the service.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Reynolds, seconded by Dr. G. Watt, that the memorial and signatures be transmitted to Mr. Henry S. King, M. P., for submission to the House of Commons, and that a copy of these Resolutions be also transmitted to that gentleman.

It was intended to send a deputation to the Viceroy, but this could not be arranged for before Wednesday, which would be too late for Mr. King's motion in Parliament.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

Mr. H. S. King is going to try the force of a division in Parliament this week on the question of the Uncovenanted Service pensions. He has received promises of support from eighty members.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS IN INDIA.

It is likely that a great medical petition will be forwarded to England supporting the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

TRANSFER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES DISTRICTS TO BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JUNE, 4.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of raises landholders, Mahajans, pleaders of Nagpur and several outlying districts was held last evening at the City School building. Resolutions protesting against the rumours of the transfer of some of the Central Provinces districts to Bombay and for men memorializing Government on the subject were unanimously passed.

CHOLERA AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 4.

Cholera has made its appearance in the city. Several cases have been reported, and a few have proved fatal. The medical authorities are unrelaxing in their efforts to grapple with the disease.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The Municipal election on Saturday resulted in the return chiefly of natives with two East Indians and one Mahomedan.

Lord Connemara has received a reply from the Chairman of the P. and O. S. N. Co. to a letter recently addressed upon the subject of steamers calling at Madras. The Chairman points out the detention of steamers here was great, to say nothing of the risks on entering and leaving the harbour. This delay caused loss to trade between London and Calcutta.

The case, in which Colonel Tabuteau and officers of the 9th Madras Infantry are charged before the magistrate with entering certain land and with hundred sepoys destroying huts thereon, is now being heard here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS,]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with homeward mails of 29th May, arrived here at 1 p. m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan left here for Bombay at 10 a.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 13-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
4½ per cent. do.	70⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅜
Bar Silver	42⅛

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3.

10 p.m.	83·2

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

6 a.m.	82·2
10 a.m.	88·7
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	88·3

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 4.—The barometer has risen briskly in Lower Burma and has fallen briskly at head of the Bay and South Bengal. Small depression and storm to the west of Pegu Coast, has advanced to North-West and, so far as can be judged by this morning's observations, has not intensified. The barometer has fallen in other districts, most rapidly in the Punjab, where the barometer is nearly four-tenths lower than at Colombo. Temperature has increased three degrees in the Punjab and North-West Provinces; winds generally feebler in Central and Western India. Moderate rain in Burma, Malabar and the Deccan, and the same local showers in Northern India. The only important feature of the weather is a small storm, which is apparently advancing North-West to Orissa Coast.

THE last of the four Jubilee steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the Arcadia, went for her official trial trip on the 15th ult. at Belfast, where she has been constructed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. On a trial extending over six hours, an average speed of nearly sixteen knots was realised. The Arcadia (which is a sister-ship to the Oceana, constructed by the same firm of builders, now on her maiden voyage home from the Colonies) is of 6,500 tons register and 7,000 horse-power. She will carry 250 first and 159 second saloon passengers, and 3,880 tons of cargo. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity, and every improvement that modern science and experience can suggest has been adopted for the comfort and security of passengers. The Arcadia left London for the colonies on the 1st inst.

AN effort is to be made to place a memorial to Sir Henry Sumner Maine in Westminster Abbey. Undoubtedly the late jurist's eminence both as a scholar and a public servant entitles him to some such tribute. A memorial to the Dean of Westminster asking him to permit the erection within the Abbey has been signed by an influential body of statesmen, lawyers, and men of letters, including Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cross, the Marquess of Hartington, Lord Northbrook, Lord Lytton, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir James Stephen, Sir John Strachey, Sir Alfred Lyall, the Master of Balliol College, the Master of Trinity Hall, Professor Pollock, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Professor Stokes, and Professor Max Muller.

GENERAL EDWARD ARMSTRONG, C.B., whose death has occurred at Kirtleton-house, Folkestone, in the 86th year of his age, was a son of the late Mr. Francis Armstrong, and was born in 1803. He entered the Army at an early age, and served in the Burmese war of 1824-25, and subsequently through the Kurnool campaign of 1839 and at Zorapoor, where he was fortunate enough to capture with his own hands the Nawab of Kurnool. He served on the staff of two successive Governors of Madras, the late Lord Tweeddale and Sir Henry Pottinger. From 1862 to 1867 he commanded a division of the Indian Army, and was placed on the retired list in 1878. General Armstrong married, in 1827, Antoinette, daughter of the late Mr. P. J. Truter, some time Judge of the High Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Californian papers state that Senator Fair is the only "Bonanza millionaire" who has escaped serious losses and impaired health during the last year. The famous wheat deal cost Flood and Mackay upwards of three millions sterling, and while the former is seriously ill from Bright's disease (for which he is coming to Europe to try the Carlsbad waters), the latter has for some time been quite crippled by rheumatism. Senator Fair has been able to "freeze out" both Mackay and Flood from the Nevada Bank, of which he has the full control, thanks to their disastrous speculations.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE Wolseley episode, which caused so much excitement at the close of the last, and the opening of the present, week, has not proved even a nine days' wonder. Before his lordship's speech in the Upper House on Monday, go where you would, you found that nothing else was talked about ; since his appearance—his first appearance—as a speaker in the gilded chamber, the subject has entirely dropped out of conversation, and I am not sure that the incident would not have been forgotten but for the rather mischievous observations of that *enfant terrible* of politics, Lord Randolph Churchill, at Preston the night before last. But the sensation, although short-lived, was really quite remarkable as long as it lasted. This was particularly the case, as might be supposed, in army circles. I happened to be dining with a military friend at one of the leading Service Clubs two nights after Lord Salisbury's vigorous attack on the Adjutant-General, and everybody there—and the place was full—was eagerly discussing the *pros* and *cons* of this great question, which, according to a foreign critic, has shaken public opinion to its foundations. The view taken of the matter by officers of her Majesty's service did not differ from that prevailing among the general public. That Lord Wolseley in making his famous speech at the dinner given to Sir John Pender—not at a private dinner party at that gentleman's house, as some of the papers say—laid himself open to criticism for bringing charges against the Government under whom he serves was not disputed, but it was felt that the offence was not one that called for such a severe rebuke as that administered by the Prime Minister. It has been very freely stated that the proceedings that took place in the House of Lords on Friday night were all arranged beforehand. Viscount Hardinge's question and the Duke of Cambridge's reply were merely the text for Lord Salisbury's short, but carefully prepared, speech. The Prime Minister practically admitted that it was a got-up affair, if I may be allowed the expression, when, on Monday night, he apologised to Lord Wolseley for not having given him notice of his intentions. The noble Marquis said that until he had heard the Commander-in-Chief's denial he should have imagined that his Royal Highness was "the highest military authority" alluded to by the *Daily Telegraph*. Even so great an admirer of Lord Salisbury as the *St. James's Gazette* receives this statement with a grain of salt, and plainly hints that if he really did think that the Duke of Cambridge was the person pointed at by the panic-mongers of Peterborough Court his lordship was the only man in London who was under that impression. I myself had an opportunity of talking to a considerable number of persons about the article, and while various guesses were made as to the source of the *Telegraph's* information not one of them suggested the Commander-in-Chief. It was rumoured on Sunday that Lord Wolseley had sent in, or was about to send in, his resignation, and this was the opinion of the large number of distinguished military officers, who early beseiged the doors of the House of Lords on Monday afternoon. It is many years since the Strangers' Gallery of the Peers' Chamber and the other places set apart for visitors have been so crowded. Among those who were accommodated with seats I noticed Lord Mark Kerr and Colonel Stracey, who will be remembered in Bombay as the Military Secretary to Sir James Fergusson during the earlier part of the latter's governorship of your presidency. Not only was the Strangers' Gallery filled to overflowing, but every other part of the House, except the Liberal benches—they are always the same—was closely packed. Such an array of brilliantly dressed ladies, the wives and daughters of peers, is never seen except in those too rare occasions when the Queen opens Parliament in person. The only gap in the galleries was the space devoted to the diplomatic representatives of Foreign Powers, who, I suppose, looking upon the encounter between the Prime Minister and the Adjutant-General as somewhat of a family quarrel, thought that it would be showing better taste to stay away. The crowd of Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, and M. P.'s in front of the Throne included Mr. Gladstone, who is very seldom seen in the House of Lords. The right hon. gentleman listened most intently with his hand to his ear to Lord Wolseley, but did not stop, as some of the reporters say, for the Marquis of Salisbury's speech. Not very far from the Liberal leader stood Lord Randolph Churchill, who carried on an animated conversation with Mr. Campbell Bannerman before the proceedings commenced, and who, when the Prime Minister reminded the House that the Government, so far from wishing to starve the services sacrificed an important colleague rather than cut down the military estimates, turned to the ex-Liberal War Secretary and made a remark which seemed to amuse the latter very much. Lord Randolph's *bête noire*, Mr. E. Stanhope, stood at the other end of the bar, and near him was Lord Hartington. Lord Lorne, as if by virtue of his relationship to the Royal Family, stood upon the top step of the Throne, leaning against the railing. Lord Wolseley spoke for fifty minutes. His voice was clear and distinct, but his delivery was rather monotonous, except when he quoted that pregnant passage from his evidence before the Commission presided over by Sir Fitz James Stephen. Here he raised his voice to its highest pitch, and caused something like a thrill to run through the House by the impressiveness of his manner. When he followed up the reading of the extract by asking in equally loud tones why he was never called upon by the Government for an explanation when he made the statement, Lord Salisbury turned to Viscount Cranbrook and laughingly made some observations to that noble lord. The Adjutant-General delivered his peroration with some degree of impressiveness ; but its effect was somewhat spoiled by his adding some words of contrition with reference to the charge brought against him by Mr. Stanhope at the Guildhall on Saturday. The general opinion of those who heard the Adjutant-General's speech was that he had, to use the words of Lord Randolph Churchill, executed a strategic movement to the rear. Still the retreat was carried out with dignity, and although it would have been better if the Adjutant-General had shown a little less humility, most persons I have come across think that Mr. Labouchere hade gone too far in describing Lord Wolseley as a second Boulanger, and hinting that he has proved himself no longer entitled to respect. The editor of *Truth*, as we know, is biassed against the Adjutant-General, and it is difficult to conceive the possibility of his being satisfied with any explanation that so terrible a person in his eyes could have offered. The only paper, so far as I am aware, that takes exactly the same view of the matter as Mr. Labouchere is the *Star*, and its editor is, rightly or wrongly, understood to be largely under the influence of the senior member for Northampton.

Whatever opinion may be formed of Lord Wolseley's action, all who are not blinded by personal or party prejudice must admit that the country is indebted to him for exposing the weakness of our present military system. While there is nothing like a panic, or the approach of one, there is a determined feeling on the part of the public to insist upon a thorough examination of the situation. The movement that has sprung up in the city is one that cannot be put down by the refusal of the Lord Mayor to afford it any encouragement, or even to allow the indignant citizens the use of the Guildhall for the meeting which it has been decided to hold. The Lord Mayor's action is strongly condemned by Conservatives as well as Liberals. Indeed, the promoters of the protest against the inefficiency of our means of Imperial defence are largely composed of thorough-going supporters of the Government, and at the preliminary meeting held a few days ago it was made abundantly clear that no injury was intended to her Majesty's present advisers. Seven members of Parliament took part in the discussion, of whom six were Conservatives, the seventh being a Liberal Unionist. Why the Government should be so sensitive to criticism in regard to the Army and Navy passes comprehension, but all Governments are, and the present Government is no worse than the rest. Still the general opinion is that it was hardly worth their while to "square" the Lord Mayor, whose position would not have been in any way compromised, but rather the reverse, by his taking the lead in what is a strictly non-party, and in spite of his somewhat impertinent letter to Mr. W. Paterson's patriotic movement. It would be ludicrous if it were not insulting to see a foreigner lecturing Englishmen on their duty to their country. That the Lord Mayor should seek to curry favour with the Government of the day is nothing unusual in men of his position, and it is to be hoped that when the time comes round for him to change his quarters from the Mansion House to his inn on the Embankment he will receive his reward in the shape of a baronetcy. The Lord Mayor calls himself a Liberal, but the Liberals are inclined to disown him after his recent fulsome adulation of the late and present Tory leaders. He surpassed himself at the unveiling of the bust of the Prime Minister in the Egyptian Hall the other day, and even Lady Salisbury could not help smiling when she heard this civic courtier refer to Lord Beaconsfield as the "so revered chief" of her husband. It looks very much as if the Lord Mayor is deficient in the sense of humour which characterises so many of his countrymen.

Apart from the stir created by the abnormal attention given to questions of our military and naval unpreparedness, the past week has politically been perhaps the most exciting of the Session. The Irish members, together with their Gladstonian allies, are extremely indignant at what they consider the savageness of the sentence passed upon Mr. Dillon, and the short but heated discussion the other night is only a foretaste of the debate which it is intended to raise after hearing of the appeal. The prospect before the Government on the eve of the adjournment for Whitsuntide is not so bright as it was at the commencement of the Session or even a few weeks ago. The Wolseley episode has done them no good ; their supersensitiveness in regard to criticism on the Army and Navy has offended many of their warmest supporters in the House and out of it, and the narrow escape from defeat they had on the King-Harman Bill, while it has not to any extent demoralized the Conservative forces, has infused a more subdued feeling throughout their ranks. Added to this there is Lord Randolph Churchill's ill-natured speech at Preston and the growing discontent among the country party against the County Government Bill. A well-known Tory M. P., who sits for one of the Midland counties, told me the other day that if the Government thought its supporters would sit through the month of August to pass the Local Government Bill they were labouring under a great mistake. "We do not care for the Bill," he added, "and we shall not put ourselves out to get it passed." Too much attention should not be paid to remarks like these, which, after all, only come from a minority, though an important minority, of the Conservative party. As another Conservative M.P., who sits for a borough, and, as Mr. Chaplin would say, hardly knows a cow from a horse, remarked to me, "Members who threaten all sorts of things generally end by doing what they are told." Although one is not required to treat quite seriously the vows of jaded and discontented M. P.'s that they will not sit in August, it is considered to be quite on the cards that an autumn session may be needed. There is a great deal of work to be done after the recess besides passing the Local Government Bill, and I have heard a hint that Mr. Smith may possibly take up all the private members' nights. It is to be hoped rather than expected if this should happen that the Government will make an exception in favour of Mr. King's motion respecting the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians. The honorable member for Hull has had to wait a considerable time before securing a day, the 8th of June, and it would be very hard upon him and the unfortunate individuals whom he so ably represents if the Government were to step in and deprive him of the only opportunity which may occur this Session to call attention to this important question. Mr. King is untiring in his exertions to benefit a class of officials who have not too many friends in high quarters. Yesterday he waited upon Lord Cross to present him with a memorial from a number of the Company's pensioners who think they have been badly treated. In their memorial they set forth that they were in the Company's service at the time of the transfer of the Government of India to her Majesty in 1858. The pension rules under which they entered the service were those passed by the Court of Directors in 1831, which allowed pensions up to the limit of half the salary of retiring officers. They submit that their pension claims have been greatly prejudiced by subsequent alterations of the rules, "inasmuch as to none of them has a half-salary pension been granted, although earned by length of service, while they have been each and all denied the advantage of even the lower limit of pension prescribed by the Court of Directors in pounds sterling for officers joining the service after 1855." They conclude by praying that, "in conformity with the pledge given them in respect of their pensions by the Act of Parliament above referred to (Act 21 and 22 Vic.), and which is still in force, his lordship in Council would be pleased to direct that their pensions may be paid in full on the terms sanctioned by the late Court of Directors of the East India Company, and that they may thus be saved the loss of a large part of their pensions to which they are now subjected by being compulsorily brought under the operation of rules introduced since the passing of that Act."

The report of the proceedings of the Indian National Congress meetings at Madras, in the shape of a handsome folio, is now in the hands of the journalists of the United Kingdom. It is possible that, during the Whitsuntide Recess, our newspapers may have something to say about the speeches and the resolutions. Already the Congress is attracting attention and causing discussion, thanks remotely to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and particularly to Nawab Mehdi Hasan, of Hyderabad. Mehdi Hasan is devoting a large part of his leisure in England to justifying the action of the fervid old Mussulman who fired a red-hot shot into the Congress camp last December. The Mahomedan view of the English administration of India is the one most pleasing to the average Englishman. Consequently, the Nawab has no want of a mosque-tower whence to utter his *muezzin*. The *St. James's Gazette* gives him a whole page of its space at a time. From such a vantage-ground Mehdi Hasan is now putting forward the anti-Indian view of the Congress. The letter which appeared the day before yesterday was not his previous communication writ large. Rather does he break new ground and discuss the question with great detail. He admits with commendable frankness that the Mahomedan revolt renders impossible a united Native India and declares—with all Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's candid observations about the split-up Liberal party—that this was foreseen and the cost was counted beforehand. If this be so, then, in the interest of Indian reformers, the split is a serious thing indeed. In his letter Mehdi Hasan mentions three Anglo-Indian supporters of the Congress by name. One of them, I see, replies in last night's paper, by a brief note, the purport of which is that the Nawab and his fellow-Mahomedans do not know who are their best friends, and that the Congress is designed to make the position of such men as himself more powerful and to increase their number mightily. I am told, but I do not know how far it may be true, that an attempt, on a more or less organised plan, is about to be made to establish solidarity between Indian and English reformers. I take the expression from a letter which I find in the copy of the report sent to me, a letter signed by the Presidents of the three Congresses. I send a copy of the letter to you, as I think you may care to find a place for it in your columns. It will serve to show the determination and the skill with which the Congress campaign is being urged forward in this country. I am told that a really determined effort will be made in the autumn, but I have my doubts as to this.

The answer of Sir John Gorst to Sir Richard Temple, the other evening, respecting the suggested annexation of Sind to the Punjab and the ignorance of the India Office on the question, seem to indicate that the matter is not so far advanced as the *Bombay Gazette* just received would seem to indicate. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon an answer to a House of Commons question. I have reason to believe that your knowledge is correct, and the project is being most seriously pushed. It has not, however, got to an advanced stage, and if the Sind people, who seem to be strongly opposed to the change of administration, only bestir themselves and are backed by Bombay non-officialism, I believe the transfer of territory need not take place. Much depends upon that "if."

Sir George Birdwood's speech at the recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Society, a verbatim report of which should reach you by this mail is exciting some attention in learned circles. His theory of Buddhism and the clear way in which he shows how the unity of European and Asiatic art is due to the universal commerce of Egypt and Mesopotamia in the seventh and eighth century before Christ are worthy of consideration. Sir George intends, it is understood, to publish his views on this highly interesting subject in detail in his forthcoming *magnum opus*, and I fancy that he would be glad if they were subjected beforehand to as much criticism as possible. I believe he has given offence in some quarters by stating that we worship God as Jehovah through the Babylonian trade, but Sir George would, no doubt, maintain that what he had put forward was a fact. What he claims, if I understand him aright, is that trade internationalized so to say the local Jewish Jehovah, and made him the God and father of mankind. He would say that the idea of the universal fatherhood of God is altogether Greek.

THE HYDERABAD INQUIRY IN LONDON.

WRITING on May 18th our London correspondent says :—The newspapers have published nearly all there is to be said about the present position of the Hyderabad affairs, and that is really not much. I have, however, one or two items to record which have not yet seen the light. The principal City paper has published an account of Mehdi Ali, describing his ability, his high character, and his resourcefulness, in advance of his arrival. It should put the innocent shareholders in good heart to know that the interests of the Nizam, and, indirectly, their interests, are in such good hands. Then, we have heard that, in response to an order served upon him, calling upon him to disgorge the amount he received for the purchase of the Nizam's shares, Abdul Huk has exhibited the white feather and wishes to make terms. This, to its credit, Sir Asman Jah has refused. I do not see how the enquiry can be profitably carried to a conclusion without Abdul Huk's presence in England. It will not surprise me to find he is telegraphed for ere the investigation is a week old. Mr. Cordery is to be examined, and it is considered that his examination will render necessary Colonel Marshall's attendance before Sir Henry James. If so, we may take it, I think, that his Highness's Private Secretary will leave Hyderabad in all probability not to return. For, though the worst that has been alleged against him is that he was indiscreet and was imposed upon by Abdul Huk, the indiscretion was so colossal that, to the advantage of every one, it is clearly desirable no further chance of the gallant soldier-secretary being taken in should be possible. In regard to nothing has there, on this side, been such a display of virtuous indignation in some of the newspapers as in respect to the parts played by the Resident and the European Secretary. We have heard of Cæsar's wife time and again, and it is argued that if the imperial spouse should be above suspicion so much the more ought British Officers in India to be of virgin purity. What will come out at the enquiry nobody knows for certain, but some very searching questions will be asked of Mr. Cordery.

Yesterday the Committee reported to the House of Commons that applications had been received from a number of persons asking to be represented by counsel. Among the applicants were the Government of Hyderabad, the Mining Company, and a number of individuals most closely incriminated. One of the counsel employed for his Highness's Government will be the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, a nephew of Mr. Gladstone. It is rumoured that Mr. Inverarity, of Bombay, comes home to defend Abdul Huk,—that is a point you will know more about than I do now long before this reaches you. When Sir Henry James mentioned the matter in the House yesterday he stated that the Committee were in favour of counsel taking part in the proceedings, "subject to such restrictions as the Committee may from time to time direct." Sir Edward Watkin did not like this way of putting it, and asked whether the words I have quoted would, in any way, prevent the most searching enquiry. He was soon satisfied on this point. All that Sir Henry James and his colleagues desire is to have the power of excluding irrelevant matter.

One of my Stock Exchange friends tells me that the brokers who executed Abdul Huk's precious commission given to them by Mr. Watson are now wishing with all their heart that they had never heard of Deccans. If it were possible they would take the Continental boat and be *non est* when their evidence was called for. Should Abdul Huk make a clean breast of the whole business the enquiry would be somewhat shortened. At the present moment, with possible law-suits looming up, the vista is a long one and the hope of a speedy settlement very slight. This is bad for the shareholders.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ENGLISH OPINION.

THE following circular is being widely distributed in England by the Indian National Congress Agency, with the report of the Madras Congress :—

25, Craven Street, Strand, London, May, 1888.

Sir,—We beg your kind acceptance of the accompanying Record of Proceedings of the *Third Indian National Congress* and ask your most careful perusal of the various matters it contains.

The Resolution submitted to and (in some cases after most detailed discussion of differences) unanimously adopted by the Congress, and the speeches in which those resolutions were discussed, reveal, with a force and intensity which nothing can distort, these things, among others :—

1. That the Reforms loudly called for by the condition of the country and by the intelligence and law-abiding conduct of the people will be striven for by constitutional means only ;
2. That the Indian people as a whole, and their leaders in particular, are dominated by a sincere loyalty to the British Government, and are convinced that the granting of their demands would not diminish—but, on the contrary, would greatly increase—the strength of the Government against external foes, while, at the same time, largely adding to the prosperity of the country ; and
3. That Indian Reformers are, before all things, desirous, in the attainment of their objects, of establishing solidarity with their British fellow-subjects, being conscious that only through the sympathy and good-will of yourself, and of others like minded with you, can the Reforms so urgently required be attained.

An examination of the particulars given on pp. 16 and 17 and (especially) in Appendix I. will show that the Congress, whose proceedings are placed before you, was fairly representative of the Indian peoples. The delegates were, in no single instance, self-elected, but were appointed either at open public meetings or by a political or trade association. No part of India was unrepresented ; no section of the varied communities inhabiting Britain's Eastern Empire failed of appropriate representation.

Side by side with the education and consolidation of opinion in India and the organization of the people to press their desires upon the Government it is intended to undertake like effort in this country. Every possible opportunity will be taken to impress upon the inhabitants of the United Kingdom—(any single vote here has more direct control over the destinies of India than have the whole two hundred millions of British subjects in that empire)—the absolute need existing for the reforms which the Congress advocates. We know that without your co-operation we are quite helpless. The only road to Indian Reform runs through the British Parliament. That Parliament you can make what you will. We implore you to acquaint yourself with the unfortunate circumstances in which so many of your fellow-subjects are placed. Having so acquainted yourself we ask you to render to this movement your most powerful assistance.

We venture to hope that your perusal of the accompanying statement of Indian needs and aspirations will lead you to wish for further information. Such information we shall be happy to supply. Communications addressed to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, 25, Craven Street, Strand, London, will receive the most prompt attention and all possible information will be freely given. With the view of affording the maximum of information to our English friends at the least expenditure of trouble on their part arrangements are in progress which will, we hope, when fully matured, be of special service. Such action will be taken as may serve to maintain, to increase, and to completely inform that kindly disposition towards the well being of India which we know dwells in the minds of your countrymen. This kindly disposition we regard as the most powerful weapon which can be used on our behalf.

Again commending the *most urgent* matters contained in the accompanying record to your consideration,

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

M. C. BONNERJEE, President of the First Congress.
DADABHAI NAOROJI, President of the Second Congress.
BUDROODIN TYABJI, President of the Third Congress.

DEATH OF TWO BARODA OFFICIALS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us :—The month of May, which is so intimately connected with many pleasant associations, has this year proved a month of gloom in Baroda. The Baroda State has lost two of its most valued officers within the short space of three weeks. Mr. Shivram P. Bhide and Dr. Rustomji Hormasji Nanavati. The former fell a victim to cholera while on his tour in the Baroda districts. He was well-known as an able officer of the Giras Department of this State, and his untiring zeal and strong sense of responsibility, and his firm but courteous manner of disposing of the questions that came before him, made him generally popular. The other gentleman succumbed after a brief but very violent attack of remittent fever brought on by pneumonia. He graduated in Medicine from the University of Bombay and had during an excellent college career obtained the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Gold Medal in Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence. He joined the Baroda State service over twelve years ago, when the *regime* of reform had just commenced. Dr. Rustomji's official career here was wholly and uniformly a fine one. He possessed to a remarkable extent those qualities which go to make a good physician. A man of kind heart, cool judgment, great nerve and tact in dealing with his patients of all classes, he had not only managed to become very popular, but had succeeded in inspiring perfect and loving trust in all those who came in contact with him. He was for many years a teacher in surgery at the Vernacular College of Science at Baroda. He had worked as much in the city of Baroda as in the several districts of Nowsari, Amreli and Dwarka. In the latter two places he enjoyed the confidence of the British Political Officers stationed there, in addition to that of the officers and subjects of H. H. the Gaekwar's Government. All he did, he did from a sense of duty and without any popularity-hunting motives. He acted throughout his life as one

> "Who comprehends his trust, and to the same
> Keeps faithful with a singleness of aim ;
> And therefore does not stoop nor lie in wait
> For wealth or honors or for worldly state."

The last place the deceased filled was that of Surgeon to the Gaekwar's Army, and hence all military honors were paid to him. What with the band playing the solemn "Dead March in Saul," and what with the soldiers and regimental officers paying their last respect to the deceased officer, the sight was no less imposing than novel. He leaves behind him a young widow and five daughters and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss. It is believed that the malarious climate of Wareshia, where the military surgeon's quarters are situated, contributed to the death of this popular officer. A subscription has been set on foot to perpetuate his memory.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided that of the 350 magazine rifles, to be issued to troops immediately for final trial, 100 are to go at once to India and about thirty to the Mediterranean stations. The remainder will be tried at home as quickly as possible.

THE *Times* is informed that the Maxim gun has been introduced into the service, and that a large order has been given to the company. The power of the gun was shown in the attack on Fort Ronietto, on the West Coast of Africa, during the expedition under Sir Francis de Winton. After the capture of Robari Fort Ronietto was invested by the troops, the Maxim gun being in position opposite the gate with but a handful of men. An officer who advanced to parley for surrender was fired at, which led to the troops in rear of the fort opening fire. Seeing so few men in front of the gate, the garrison rushed out, when the sailor in charge commenced firing to save the little party with him. In less than a minute twenty of the enemy were killed and many wounded, the rush being turned into a flight, when the fort was entered without further trouble.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER AND A RECENT MEMORIAL.

THE following correspondence has been handed to us for publication :—

11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st May, 1888.

To J. NUGENT, Esq., C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Mahableshwar.

SIR,—After writing to you on the 16th inst., some of the memorialists drew my attention to the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th inst., wherein it is stated that Government have passed orders to the Commissioner of Police on the 24th March last to segregate the women into their former haunts ; but I am sorry to state that our inquiries satisfy us that the Commissioner of Police has done nothing in the matter, although it is now two months since orders have been given him ; on the contrary, new brothel houses are allowed recently to be opened in more prominent localities, and even near the very entrance of Grant Road Station, where highly respectable families of men like Messrs. Viccajee and Limjee Banajee, barristers, live.

It is now a year that the public are suffering from this terrible nuisance—a disgraceful nuisance which Government themselves have acknowledged should not be tolerated.

Trusting you will lay this before his Excellency for his orders in the matter.—Yours, &c.,

B. FEROZESHA.

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1888.

In reply to his letter, dated the 21st ultimo, Mr. B. Ferozesha is informed that the Commissioner of Police has been directed to carry out the orders of Government without further delay.

E. LAWRENCE,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

WHEN the mail left a decided improvement in the condition of the German Emperor is reported. The fever had abated, some strength had been recovered, and the Emperor was no longer confined to his bed or even to a sofa. On Thursday, May 17, he spent some time out of doors in the park, using for the first time a tent that was lately placed for him there. In consequence of a slight inflammation of the throat there has been a slight difficulty in swallowing ; but there is now an improvement in this respect. The *Lancet* says :—

> The improvement mentioned must be clearly distinguished from retrogression of the disease. The serious symptoms of a fortnight ago were not directly due to the disease of the larynx, but to an inflammatory complication. This complication has to a large extent subsided ; but it must not be inferred therefrom that the growth in the larynx is less active or less destructive in its tendency.

LADY BUCHAN, whose death is recorded at the age of 91 years, was one of the last surviving persons who had a distinct recollection of Napoleon the Great. Her father, Colonel Wilks, was Governor of St. Helena in 1815, at the time of Bonaparte's banishment, and, on the term of his governorship expiring, Miss Wilks was desirous of being introduced to the ex-Emperor. "I have long heard from various quarters of the superior eloquence and beauty of Miss Wilks, but now I am convinced from my own eyes that report has scarcely done her sufficient justice," said Napoleon to her. "You must be very glad to leave the island," he said. "Oh, no Sire," was the answer, "I am very sorry to go away." "Oh! Mademoiselle, I wish I could change places with you." Napoleon presented her with a bracelet in memory of this visit. Several further particulars of the interview are given in *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, 1834, from the pen of an eyewitness. Miss Wilks subsequently married the late General Sir John Buchan, G.C.B., the younger brother of Mr. Buchan, of Kelloe, whom she long survived.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, May 15, the Marquess of Ripon asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to a statement made in the House of Commons on the previous night on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India, whether it was the intention of the Government to take steps to repeal the Acts as they have been repealed in this country, or whether it was only proposed to suspend their operation. He hoped that the Acts would be repealed.

Lord Cross said that the whole question was brought under his serious notice last year by the Bishop of Lichfield, and in consequence of what was stated to him he at once placed himself in communication with the Viceroy upon the subject. The answer, which was given in another place on the previous night, was as follows :—"In consequence of the action taken by the Secretary of State upon the question put to him in another place last year by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, what is known as the regimental system has been absolutely stopped. The Commander-in-Chief has prohibited women from accompanying regiments on march or to camp, and also from residing in regimental bazaars. The administration of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, Madras, and Bassein, the only places in which it is in force, has been suspended by the Government of India under a power contained in the Act. The Government of India is now engaged in a revision of the regulations made for preventing the spread of venereal disease in cantonments, under Section 27 of Act III. of 1880, and a despatch is going out to India from the Secretary of State in Council which will prohibit the compulsory examination of women and the making of any regulations which can be justly construed into a legalisation of prostitution." He thought the noble marquess would see that important steps had been taken in order to do away with what was somewhat of a scandal. The action which the Government of India had taken was the suspension of the operation of the Acts. The Government of India had asked his assent to that suspension, and he had given it. The result would be carefully watched.

INDIAN OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 11, replying to Mr. King, who asked a question respecting officers who are drawing colonels' allowances in India, Sir J. Gorst said :—There are 430 officers drawing colonels' allowances from the Indian Exchequer. Of these, 418 reside in the United Kingdom, and twelve in India. An officer on colonels' allowances residing in India receives his pay and allowances in Indian currency, like all other officers on full pay. If residing out of India he may, under the regulations, draw his pay and allowances in sterling at the rate fixed for the purpose in 1854. It is the view of the India Office that there is no saving by paying the officers in India at the fixed rate ; but there is a very heavy charge owing to the fall in exchange by paying those in England at the rate fixed in 1854, and this charge would be increased by the proposed measure. The objection raised to alter the rule is that to do so would abrogate the principle that officers not on the retired list are to draw their pay in the currency and at the rates of the country in which it accrues ; but the Secretary of State does not at present see his way to make the alteration.

THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS IN INDIA.

Mr. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether a numerously signed memorial was presented in September last to the Governor-General of India from the Ladies' Committee of the Calcutta Missionary Conference and from other women in India praying that the protection afforded by "The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885," to young girls under sixteen in this country might be extended to India ; whether it was the case that the Governor-General had replied to that memorial refusing its prayer ; whether such protection was afforded to girls under sixteen in Russia and whether a treaty had been concluded between this country and Russia, which came into force a year ago, by which provision was made for the extradition from India to Russia of persons accused of seducing girls under sixteen, which persons were thus liable to be delivered up from India to Russia to be there tried for what was not a crime in India itself.

Sir J. Gorst : The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the facts stated in the first two paragraphs of the question. Protection is afforded to girls under sixteen by section 373 of the Indian Penal Code. The answer to the last two paragraph is in the affirmative, but the 18th section of the Russian treaty provides that its stipulations "shall be applicable to the colonies and foreign possessions of her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. Mallock asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what number of officers belonging to the Public Works Department in India were now in the employment of private companies or private persons in whose undertakings the Indian Government had no pecuniary interest.

Sir. J. Gorst replied that the number was twenty-eight. Of these twenty-two were employed in native States mostly in connection with railways, and six were lent to the Government of Egypt.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY BILL.

Mr. A. Williams asked the Secretary of State for India whether the new Calcutta Municipality Bill contained novel features unknown to like legislation in the United Kingdom ; for example, giving the power of voting under the municipal franchise to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce and to the Calcutta Trades' Association ; and whether the Secretary of State would instruct the Viceroy in council not to sanction the Bill until the inhabitants of Calcutta had had an opportunity of expressing their objections to the measure as at present framed.

Sir J. Gorst : The Calcutta Municipality Bill, which contains provisions of the kind referred to by the hon. member, has been for two years under discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council ; and the inhabitants of Calcutta have had ample opportunities of expressing their objections to the measure and making representations to the Secretary of State, if they thought fit to do so. No such representations have been made, and the Secretary of State has no reason for interfering with the discretion which the Governor-General possesses under the Indian Council Act of assenting to or withholding his assent from the Bill after it has passed the Bengal Legislative Council

THE DECCAN COMPANY COMMITTEE.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government, in view of the interest taken in the proceedings of the Hyderabad Deccan Company Committee, and of the serious nature of the charges to be investigated, would take measures to enable parties interested to be heard by counsel before the committee.

Sir J Gorst : The question of allowing parties interested to appear by counsel before the committee is one entirely for the committee and the House of Commons with which it would be unbecoming in the Government to interfere.

In pursuance of a report of the select committee on this matter.

Sir H. James moved : "That the select committee have leave to hear counsel to such extent as they think fit on the matters referred to."

In reply to Sir E. Watkin, Sir H. James stated that it was not intended by the words "to such extent as they think fit" to limit the searching character of the inquiry, but only to prevent counsel going into matters which the committee might think irrelevant. The motion was agreed to.

CAMP FOLLOWERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Stansfeld : I wish, sir, to ask the Under-Secretary for India whether he is now prepared to make the statement he promised as to the recent correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

Sir J. Gorst : In consequence of the action taken by the Secretary of State upon the questions put to him in another place last year by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, what is known as the regimental system has been absolutely stopped. The Commander-in-Chief has prohibited women from accompanying regiments on march or to camp, and also from residing in regimental bazaars. The administration of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, Madras, and Bassein, the only places in which it is in force, has been suspended by the Government of India under a power contained in the Act. The Government of India is now engaged in a revision of the regulations made for preventing the spread of venereal disease in cantonments, under Sect. 27 of Act III. of 1880 ; and a despatch is going out to India from the Secretary of State in Council, which will prohibit the compulsory examination of women and the making of any regulations which can be justly construed into a legalisation of prostitution.

DISCHARGED WITHOUT PENSION.

Mr. Whitmore, on behalf of Mr. Gilliat, asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he had been able to reconsider his decision not to grant a pension in the case of George Lionel Grosvenor, late midshipman of her Majesty's ship Bacchante, discharged without pension on his return invalided from service of great hardship on the coast of Africa.

Lord G. Hamilton said he could not interfere with the decision which had been arrived at. He was unable to assent to any proposal which would place a man on the pension list for life after only three years service.

Mr. Whitmore stated that Mr. Gilliat would call attention to the subject after Whitsuntide.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Relying to Mr. Stuart, Sir J. Gorst said her Majesty's Government had no intention of interfering with the discretion of the India Council on the subject of repealing the Contagious Diseases Act in India.

Mr. Stansfield stated that on June 5, his hon. friend the member for Crewe (Mr. W. M'Laren) would move a resolution in favour of the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act in India, and would undoubtedly seek to obtain a decision of the House on the subject (Hear, hear.)

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Sir R. Temple asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India had lately proposed to dismember the Bombay Presidency, by annexing Sind to the Punjab ; and, if so, whether her Majesty's Government would place the correspondence upon the table of the House before arriving at a final decision on the subject.

Sir J. Gorst : No such proposal has been submitted to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State is aware that a correspondence on the subject is going on between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India, but no such change could be made without the sanction of the Government of India. There is at present no correspondence to lay upon the table.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN IRRITATION AGAINST RUSSIA.

The political outlook in the East still causes disquiet in Berlin and Vienna. In Berlin the chief sign of the times observable in Government circles is an unmistakeable and growing feeling of irritation against Russia, though the causes of this feeling are not so clear. The *Pestor Lloyd* (Vienna) uses these words : "Peace is in a very sickly state, and nobody knows whether it will exist more than a few months or even a few weeks." In this precarious state of European peace the Continental Powers are naturally following with the greatest interest the recent movement in favour of the rapid improvement of England's means of national defence. The three allied Powers desire to see England as strong as possible. The *Pester Lloyd* remarks that the route to Constantinople virtually passes over London. At all events, if Russia is to be kept away from the Balkan Peninsula and the Dardanelles, it must be by the efforts of Austria and England, with the help of Italy.

AGITATION IN THE BALKANS.

There is at preesent a considerable agitation going on in the Balkans. A band of brigands, forty-five strong, crossed the Servo-Bulgarian frontier near Tirn several days ago, and were attacked by Bulgarian cavalry. One brigand was killed, several were wounded, and six made prisoners, the rest escaping over the border. One Bulgarian soldier was wounded and a horse was killed, the Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says :—I have good authority for saying that in official circles the attack on the Tirn frontier is regarded as having been meant to draw away the attention of the Government from the Macedonian frontier, where other incursions are being prepared. The affair at Tirn was undoubtedly political, the organizer being an ex-Bulgarian, Captain Bagtchevaroff who lives at Pirot. Another correspondent says that numerous bands of armed men, composed chiefly of Bulgarian emigrants, are installed along the chain of mountains which separate Bulgaria from Eastern Roumelia. They make raids on the villages which are known to be favourable to the Stambouloff Government. Other bands exist also between Nish and Pirot, with the evident intention of invading Bulgaria. The semi-official *Nemzet* of Budapest publishes a very combative article on the Russian agitation in the Balkan Peninsula, from which the following is an extract :—"This situation, which obliges us to be constantly prepared for an explosion, is beginning to be intolerable, and it is not impossible that those powers which have peace at heart and have been pushed by Russia and France to the extreme limit of what they are disposed to sacrifice will put an end to the existing state of things sooner than is generally anticipated, and provide for lasting tranquillity without the co-operation of Russia."

PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand has arrived at Varna, and has been very enthusiastically received. The correspondent of the *Times*, who was received by the Prince, says that his Highness expressed regret that he had not been justly treated by some sections of the foreign press, and he declared his determination to discharge the duties incident to his difficult situation and to serve his new country and people without regard to the extent of the sacrifices required on his own part.

The Rustchuk correspondent of the same paper has had a conversation with an influential member of the Bulgarian Cabinet in attendance on the Prince, who insisted strongly on the necessity, not only for Bulgaria but for Europe, of supporting Prince Ferdinand against the hostile designs of Russia. He said :—"Nations, as well as individuals, have their moments of despair, and if the Bulgarians twice within a single decade find themselves deprived of the Prince of their own choosing, they will probably think it useless any longer to resist the will of Russia and will abandon the struggle for independence. The submission of Bulgaria to Russia will entail the subjugation of the entire Balkan Peninsula by that Power, irreparable injury to English influence in the Mediterranean, the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, and the extinction of liberty in Eastern Europe. It is impossible to limit the consequences of such an event, but so far as Bulgaria herself is concerned it is necessary now or never to make a firm resistance to Russian dictation."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

According to telegrams received in Vienna from St. Petersburg, the Russian press has suddenly turned upon England, and is attacking the Government for having adhered to the alliance of the central European Powers. The Russian newspapers warn England that she will be made to pay for her mistaken policy in Central Asia and elsewhere. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—What the Russian newspapers say simply reflects the mortification of the Czar's Government at not having succeeded in a little manœuvre that escaped general notice. After the recent settlement of the Afghan frontier dispute, the Russian papers received the *mot d'ordre* to advocate a friendly *entente* with England. Within the last ten days it has been realized at St. Petersburg how the shrewd common sense of the English people habitually saves them from such snares as Muscovite cunning puts in their way. The popular movement in favour of efficient armaments has opened Russia's eyes. Anything but that Russia could have borne patiently. There is not a more thick-skinned Government than that of his Russian Majesty ; but when it comes to practical measures for defeating all designs that may be entertained against the British Empire at St. Petersburg or elsewhere Russia's confusion is complete. For the last couple of years Russia has been arming on a large scale and building strategic railways which have materially reduced the difficulties of a campaign in Central Asia. The Russians were quite elated that the whole time England herself should be doing nothing to improve her military or naval resources. There was an awkward story current in Russian naval circles that at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria the fleet in action exhausted its last grain of powder, and that it was very fortunate the bombardment took such speedy effect, as if it had been necessary to continue it another day not an officer on board the English ships could have said where more powder was to come from. This naturally made us quite popular with the Russians. They went out of their way to make the Fools' Paradise in which Englishmen have been living as enchanting as possible. If present appearances are not altogether deceptive, Russia will before long show her teeth in Central Asia.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S TOUR.

EXCITING SCENES.

General Boulanger's tour in the Nord gave rise to some turbulent scenes. On Saturday morning, May 12, he left Dunkirk for Douai, where he was received with mingled cheers and hissing. After a speech and a drive round the town he went back to the station. Soldiers had been posted in the two streets leading to it. They opened their ranks to let his carriage pass, but refused to allow the crowd to follow. The General alighted and began arguing with the artillerymen. They adhered to their orders. He then tried to turn back and rejoin the mob. A lieutenant went up to him and peremptorily said, "J'ai des ordres ; vous ne passerez pas." The General, looking much displeased, was led back to his carriage by two friends, and took the train for Lille, which was reached about half-past five. Here the General's admirers did not have it all their own way. The crowd which awaited him, and which filled the streets through which he was to dirve, became, long before the hour at which he was expected, so dense that nobody could move. The people had to be cleared out by foot and horse gendarmes before a central roadway could be secured. When this was done a crowd took possession of the footways. Windows and housetops were filled with sightseers, some of whom were anti-Boulangist. When the General drove by them they threw eggs and little paper bags filled with flour at him. There was a great uproar, which was renewed after he appeared on the balcony of the Grand Hotel. Six hundred persons sat down to the banquet given at the Alcazar. When the band played "En Revenant de la Revue" the guests jumped on their chairs, and waving glasses round their heads, sang the words. The departure of the General was the occasion for a street-row. The Boulangists then went to the office of the anti-Boulangists papers the *Petit Nord* and *Progres du Nord*, the staff of which discharged blank cartridges at them. Another row ensued, and twenty persons were taken up by the police.

On Sunday morning the departure of the General for Valenciennes took place amid universal uproar. About 2,000 foes came with penny whistles and trumpets. The police had to keep the main street free, as on the day before ; and nobody who had not business at the railway was suffered to enter the square before the terminus. At Valenciennes there was only friendly cheering. Two young girls dressed in Alsatian costumes presented a bouquet of carnations and recited eulogistic verses. The General kissed each on the forehead in token of acknowledgement. At noon there was an open reception at the hotel, where the General alighted. So many attended that it was of necessity a file-past, the visitors entering by the front door saluting the General, who stood at the parlour door, and going out by the back door. All classes came, and schoolboys and women of all degrees. Many poor women brought their babies, all of whom were caressed. The arrival at Anzin took place at three. There the mayor and town council went to the station to receive their deputy and escort him to the Town Hall, where a "punch of honour" was given to the colliers. In the Place de la Mairie an incident took place which nearly caused a riot. Two men at a window cried "Down with Boulanger !" Thereupon the Boulangists threatened to force in the door and chastise them if they continued. The two men then took pistols from their pockets and pointed them at the crowd, which tore up the paving-stones and sent volleys of them at the door and windows, from which at last the anti-Boulangists retreated without firing. There was another levee and "punch of honour" at Denain, and a banquet in the evening at Valenciennes. The speeches delivered by the General were of the usual character, complaining of the treatment to which he has been subjected, disclaiming any idea of aiming at a dictatorship, and condemning the incapacity of the Chamber and the Government.

The interest of General Boulanger's tour culminated in his visit to the mining district of Anzin, where his welcome was enthusiastic. The men and their families turned out in shoals to greet him, and the number of babies held up by fond mothers for him to kiss baffles all attempt at computation. The mayor, while crediting the General with the purest patriotism, invited him to dispel all ambiguity as to his tendencies by a declaration that they were free from all Royalist alloy. The General took no notice of this in his reply, but pledged himself to promote the welfare of the working classes by solving social problems. At Denian he promised the pitmen to do his utmost to make them happy, and to make France strong. At Valenciennes he urged that all parties should coalesce in studying the defence of the country, repudiated the idea of dictatorship as a pure invention, and declared that, so far from wishing for war, he had done all he could at the time of the Schnæbele affair to allay patriotic resentment. Valenciennes was less excited than any other place visited by the General. There was scarcely any cheering or hissing, and on Monday, May 24, only fifty people saw him start. At Aulnoy there was a crowd and there were conflicting cries. He alighted at Fourmies amid some cheering. A little girl offered him a bouquet, and the whole population turned out to see him drive to the hotel. There the Mobiles of 1870 waited on him, and he complimented them on their gallant efforts. "If, some day," he added—"let us hope a distant one—the country again needed you, it would find you as compact, resolute, and devoted as you were eighteen years ago." At a banquet afterwards held the spokesman of the Mobiles expressed a hope that General Boulanger's next and eighth wound would not be received on French soil. The General, in reply, spoke of his unjust dismissal from the army, his unalloyed patriotism, and his desire for a democratic and progressive Republic, which would study the interests of the working classes. He next went on to Avesnes, where he kissed seven little girls who presented bouquets. On driving to the hotel he was loudly hissed by persons collected at the windows of a house. The mob hooted the hissers. After another speech the General left for Hirson, a small town in the Aisne. M. Turquet, who has been twice in office as Under Secretary, had there arranged a dinner in his honour.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S FAREWELL TO CANADA.

A farewell banquet was given at Ottawa on May 16th by the citizens of Ottawa to the Marquis of Lansdowne, over 200 guests being present.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech, reviewed the events which had occurred in Canada during the past five years, and said :—"The years which I have spent in Canada have been upon the whole, years of peaceful progress, years during which the reputation of your country has advanced, during which it has progressed in arts and manufactures, in education, and in all the conditions essential to the well-being of a great and prosperous community." Referring to the Fisheries Treaty, his Excellency said :—Whatever be the action of those with whom the fate of the treaty at present rests, no miscarriage which we can now apprehend can possibly put matters back where they were before the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries." Amid cheers, he said that the feeling between the peoples and Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada was one of mutual confidence and good will, and that the general tone of public feeling between the two was never sounder or more friendly. Referring to the Commercial Union with the United States, Lord Lansdowne said he was not without serious misgivings when he asked himself whether the public sentiment of the British Democracy would stand the strain which the adoption of such a policy by the Dominion would place upon it, and whether it would not be likely to consider the extent, not so much of the national injury which it would be likely to sustain, but of the moral affront to which it was called upon to submit. Discussing the subject of more intimate commercial and political relations between the colonies and the motherland, he thought there was room for great improvement in the line of Imperial defence, but he would sooner trust to the spontaneous action of Canada to give 50,000 men than trust to getting a couple of regiments because of a hard-and-fast bargain compelling Canada to supply them. (Loud cheers.) He did not think it possible that the parts of the Empire would be able to join hands and adopt a common tariff against all nations.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, the Hon. Mr. Laurier, and Sir Richard Cartwright spoke eulogizing Lord Lansdowne's administration of public affairs in Canada.

After the banquet Lady Lansdowne held a reception, which was largely attended.

The address of the Dominion Senate and House of Commons to Lord Lansdowne was read in the Senate on May 17th. Parliament assures his Excellency of its sincere regret, and that of the Canadian people at the termination of his official connexion with Canada, of the high appreciation of his Lordship's presiding care over the affairs of the Dominion, and of its grateful recognition of his active interest in the constitutional and material progress of the country. The address refers to the fact that Lord Lansdowne has been enabled to fulfil his hope that he might be the first Governor-General to cross the entire breadth of the Dominion by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and states that in his public utterances his Excellency has uniformly borne witness to the importance of that great work in opening up to the influences of civilization Canada's vast unsettled and fertile territories, and creating a new highway upon British territory between the Eastern and Western portions of the Empire. It also acknowledges the deep and practical interest his Excellency has taken in the literature, art, and science of Canada, its educational institution and learned societies. The Address further refers with gratification to the fact that at the command of the Empress of India Lord Lansdowne goes to occupy a more brilliant position, with a wider field for his high administrative abilities, and concludes as follows : "In bidding farewell to your Excellency we beg to assure you and her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne that you are followed by our warmest wishes for your welfare and that of your family, and we beg your Excellency to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the assurance of our unalterable devotion and of our loyal wishes for the stability of the throne and the safety and prosperity of the empire"

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday, May 27th, by Lord Lansdowne, who left next day for England.

Truth says :—"Private accounts of the Emperor Frederick are as bad as possible, and it is to be feared that he cannot possibly live for more than a very few weeks. The people about him are amazed that he has lasted so long. The telegrams which reached the Queen during the early part of last week were so alarming that it was thought he would die in a few hours, and every arrangement was made for stopping the Drawing-room."

POLITICAL VIEWS OF THE INDIAN MUSLIMS.

The Nawab Mehdi Hasan Fathah Nawaz Jung, in the *St. James's Gazette*, reopened the discussion on the subject of the political and social attitude of the Mahomedans of India towards the British Government and the English race respectively. He declares that he firmly believes, with the "Grand Old Man" of India, Sir Syed Ahmed, that great dangers attend the premature spread of Radical principles in India, and goes on to say :—

If the English people at home, who are determined heart and soul to do justice to India, once take up with the idea that India is discontented and that British rule in India is despotic and partial, they will move heaven and earth with the sincere intention of improving it; and in the wake of such premature improvement there will follow ruin. This must be my sufficient excuse for once more risking the displeasure of the more Radical of my fellow-countrymen.

Let me first repeat that I do not for one moment mean to inspire doubt as to the loyalty of my Bengalee friends. I respect and admire them ; they are intellectually the pick of the country, and the educational system of India rests mainly on them. But in matters of grave national importance, like the present, we should seek, if may be, to express our differences of opinion without endangering our mutual friendly relations. If they find themselves in unfortunate disagreement with our views, the heaviest charge that they can bring against us is that our opinions take their rise from selfish and self-regarding motives. Now, so many actions in this world spring from selfish motives (even a mother's love of her child may be said to be largely selfish in its origin) that I think we lie under no very terrible indictment when we are accused of being moved to differ from our Hindoo brethren by a keen desire to protect our own interests. We are quite aware that our difference splits "United India" into hostile camps, and so weakens our general cause ; but even so we are acting from a deep sense of duty to our country, and are doing no more than your "Grand Old Man" found himself compelled to do with sorrow from a similar sense of duty. At the same time I should be guilty of injustice if I did not fully and publicly acknowledge our gratitude to those Englishmen whose generosity has led them to identify themselves in the most disinterested way with the National Congress movement. We lament their political views, yet we cannot help admiring such men as Mr. Norton, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Digby.

And now I come to the causes which keep us aloof, however painful the severance may be, from the National Congress movement. And foremost among these I will touch on those causes which might be called "sentimental :" a statement of which will perhaps be liable to excite further ridicule from the Indian press, but which nevertheless are hard undeniable facts.

First: we, Mahommedans, are by nature the worshippers of Royalty and Aristocracy—a most barbarous feeling, you will say, but there it is : we feel it. We talk a great deal of high birth, and make much of it, although all such talk is, perhaps utter nonsense. Many a poor man in India who obtains a precarious livelihood by knocking about the streets may be found to boast of high birth, and to expect the deference and respect which is commonly paid to men in high position. To some extent, no doubt, he submits to the hardship of circumstance ; yet nothing can induce him to abate one jot of his pretensions, or prevent him from looking with sovereign contempt on self-made men and upstarts. It is an open secret that until very lately we regarded with horror and disgust our native Government officials—a class of men for the most part of low extraction. Many an extra Assistant-Commissioner in Oudh was spoken of habitually as "bunya" or "teli" (grain-seller or oil-seller), because then the higher class of people was not sufficiently educated even for those petty appointments. No doubt education has now made considerable progress among us ; yet even to-day it is a common saying in the North-West Provinces that a Mahommedan of forty years of age or upwards, if he is perfectly versed in English, is ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a man of low birth. Twenty years ago it was a mark of respectability among Mahommedans not to know English. I well remember how I began the study of English surreptitiously, with the primer concealed in my pocket, as we used to do in our childhood with romances. It was only after the death of my guardians that General Burrow, the then Chief Commissioner of Oudh, sent me to the Wards' Institution, a place for educating the sons of noblemen, to learn English.

Now, in view of these circumstances, it seems to me simply unbearable that the Mahommedans should be submitted to the rule of persons whom, rightly or wrongly, they regard as second rate, in spite of their education, or that they should have boys fresh from school and destitute of administrative experience placed over their heads. The objection may be sentimental ; but existing sentiments are often giant political forces, and while they exist must be respected. The education of the upper classes has really made very little progress in India. Go to the Talukdars of Oudh, or the great landed aristocracy of Bengal, and you will find that they much prefer to be under a man of alien race, whose birth and social position in England they have no means of knowing, than to be subjected to a countryman of their own whose intellectual qualities may perhaps entitle him to respect, but who will never command respect among a people given over to this old-fashioned and unappreciative method of thinking.

The second cause, founded also on sentiment, is that we have not yet become sufficiently civilized to look with contempt on the institutions of our country or the natural feelings of our nation. Sense of gratitude for benefits, extreme politeness, and an obliging and forgiving disposition, have long been characteristics of the Indian people — Hindoos or Mahommedans. The abuse levelled at successive Viceroys by the native press is so marked a piece of ingratitude to those who spend laborious years in the attempt to better our condition, that we cannot be induced to identify ourselves with those who employ these political methods. I admit that these methods are not unusual in politics, and that some of the papers in England abuse even the Queen herself, but I say that we are not yet advanced enough to be able to appreciate the beauty of these things.

The third sentimental cause of our alienation from the purposes of the National Congress is what I must admit to be a narrow-minded feeling. We are aware that the Hindoos are far superior to us in intellectual education, while we are decidedly superior to them in those other qualities which are requisite in a nation of rulers. Thus it is impossible for either to rule the other ; and we fear that, were any system of representation introduced, however earnestly our intellectual superiors might endeavour to obtain for us an equal share in the administration, our intellectual inferiority would be too much for them and would send us to the bottom. I do not wish to throw mistrust on my Hindoo fellow subjects. I am sure they will not withhold a helping hand ; but in our present state an angel from heaven would find it difficult to help us.

These are all potent and substantial reasons, and, although I have classed them as sentimental, yet the sentiments they spring from are general, and so carry force with them.

Now I come to reasons which are not sentimental in their origin or character. The political constitution of every country is the outcome of its social constitution : in other words, social institutions are made political by receiving legal sanction. Thus, if you transplant the political institutions which have grown up in one country to another where the social institutions and circumstances are widely different, they are pretty sure to prove failures. Now, I will analyze the demands of the most advanced section of my fellow-countrymen. I will take only a few of their more moderate demands—as, for instance, the demand for an elective method of choosing the legislative councils. Now, election is a purely European institution ; so we must have regard to the social circumstances of England, where the system prospers, as well as to our own present condition. In England primary education is so general that even a porter or a coachman can read the papers and form opinions on the politics of the day. In India, on the other hand, the majority of even upper-class people, great landlords and bankers, are completely ignorant of all that goes on outside the narrow circle of their own private affairs. To them politics is an unintelligible term ; they do not know what representation or election means. Yet these men are the backbone of the Indian Empire, and must have a vote to determine what they do not understand. Their constitutional duties would be most perplexing to them. In England long-established usage and civilisation have made the English people patriotic and keenly interested in the public welfare. They are taught to sacrifice their convenience and their time for the good of their country. In India the bulk of those who, on account of their position in society, must be given a voice in the proposed new order of things are purely selfish. I do not blame them for their selfishness, for it arises from their circumstances and education. Politics are strange to them ; they do not care to be bothered with public affairs ; even small municipalities, into which they are occasionally dragged, are a burden to them, and we all know how they behave there. Except in the Presidency towns the municipal committees, educational boards, and local funds committees are everywhere ridiculous institutions. The members do not take the least interest in them, avoid attending as much as possible, and when coaxed by the district officer to put in an appearance, go there to yawn. Once there, their main object is to terminate the meeting ; and when any question arises for settlement they vote Yes or No according as this purpose is best served by an affirmative or negative decision. In England public affairs take the first place. Members of Parliament devote themselves entirely to the public good ; and in the establishment of a club or in any other business the same perseverance and public spirit are evident.

The result is that the English achieve great works and establish lasting institutions. But in India every one puts his private affairs first and considers public business a burden ; he hates sitting long at a meeting, and is disgusted if he has to attend regularly. He establishes clubs in imitation of the English, and these fail after the lapse of a few months ; the books get dusty, the members neglect the payment of their subscriptions, and the club-house ultimately becomes a paradise for sparrows and bats. In England patriotism is so strong that we never hear of any one selling the interests of his country for anything. In India, setting aside the people of education or high birth, by the rest this would be done with little scruple. The English are independent in their mode of thinking, while Indians are brought up in a society where politeness is carried to the point of weakness : the influences of society, of friendship, and of private sympathy have a preponderant effect on their minds. Now, suppose the elective system were introduced : to whom is the suffrage to be given ? To young university students, certainly not ; but to the class of landowners and others of high position. Now, these men have had no systematic education and have not the character necessary for this privilege. They will be harassed on every side, and all sorts of undesirable influences will be brought to bear on them. It would be dangerous to entrust such a power to them ; it would be tenfold more dangerous to entrust it to any one else ; and thus the system that works so admirably in England would lead to no good or safe result in India.

Next let me take the demand for a Civil Service examination to be held in India. This is a very rash and premature demand. A disinterested consideration of the matter will show how fine a service the covenanted service in India has been. The members of this service are, in fact, the ruling body of India, and on the healthy tone of the service depends the welfare of the country. Now, it is not intellectual education alone that fits a man for so commanding a position : it is the sum-total of many moral and mental qualities that forms the character of an administrator. In England children are brought up in a healthy and pure atmosphere, and so have their characters naturally formed in a way to fit them for such a position. Indians are brought up, until the age of fifteen or sixteen, in the most unhealthy domestic circumstances, under a depraved female influence, and educated only on a system which is rotten to the core. In the absence of that early systematic training which forms the character, they cannot be expected to possess the qualities necessary in that important service. Those who admit the advantage of English administration must also admit the necessity of the predominance of the English element in the service. And this does not necessarily mean the predominance of Englishmen, but the predominance of men of English education and of English modes of thinking.

Mr. William Digby writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette*:—

My friend Mehdi Hasan really ought not to condemn the action of those Anglo-Indians who support the National Congress. Why do we support the Congress and its proposals ? Largely because we are envious of Hyderabad and other Natives States. Those States take away from the British provinces the best of their Mahommedan and Hindoo sons. Without begrudging him to the Nizam, we want Medhi Hasan in the chief justiceship of the North-West Provinces not in that of Hyderabad. We should be sorry to put his Highness of Hyderabad to inconvenience, but we wish to have Mehdi Ali's incomparable statesmanlike and administrative abilities busied in solving the problems of government in one or other of our Presidencies and provinces. We are jealous of Mysore, Baroda, Indore, Travancore, and other States getting the services of men like Sir Dinkar Rao, Sir Madhava Rao, Mr. Dadabhai Novroji, Mr. Raghunath Rao, and the late Mr. Runga Charlu—statesmen for whom there is no room in our scheme of rule. We want British India to receive some of the many benefits which follow from the judicial and administrative efforts of such men. That is why we support the Congress. We believe it will be a means to that end. "India—in that sense—for the Indians" would also mean India for England in a more powerful sense than is now possible.

THE DECCAN MINING SCANDAL.

The *Stock Exchange*, in quoting from the order of the Nizam's Government suspending the Sirdar Diler Jung, says :—

Orientals are generally corrupt, and there is nothing new in the knowledge that many of them will swindle any and every body who will consent to be swindled. The main point for the Committe of Inquiry is the part that has been played by British officials in this matter. A great deal is said about the incorruptibility of Anglo-Indian officials. No doubt, speaking generally they are free of any taint of corruption, and there is small credit due to them for that. In the days before Clive went to India, when the officers of the company mercilessly fleeced the natives, some excuse was to be found in the meagre salaries paid by the company. Clive recognised this, for he stamped out corruption not merely by threat and punishmment, but also by raising salaries to a point that left no excuse for the acceptance of bribes. Since then Anglo-Indian officials have been most handsomely paid, and their present salaries are higher than ever. But now, as always, there are individuals who, under the pressure of necessity, or avarice, are not above being bribed, and it is very necessary to know whether this has been the case in the Hyderabad Deccan business. Nor should the inquiry be confined to officials serving in India. On more than one occasion of late there have been ugly rumours about certain officials at the India Office, and Abdul Huk was, and from certain communications in the *Times* and *Standard* would appear still to be, their special *protege*.

This much is certain—that if there has been no corruption there has been gross neglect, or crass ignorance, shown by the Resident at Hyderabad, the Government at Calcutta, and the India Office. To take a single point. When Abdul Huk telegraphed to Colonel Marshall Mr. Watson's proposal to acquire 12,500 shares for 131,250*l*., and asked him to advise the sanction of the payment of the extra 11,250*l*., over and above the 120,000*l*. already authorised, the Colonel replied that the arrangement was "most satisfactory" ! What has Colonel Marshall to say to it now, and how do the Committee of Inquiry propose to examine him ?

That Committee contains some good names, but the danger is that its inquiry will be too restricted. From the national standpoint it is a secondary matter whether Abdul Huk has fleeced the Nizam's Government, or whether Messrs. Watson & Stewart have, made hundreds of thousands and Messrs. Morris Hurst & Puckle tens of thousands over the concession. What Parliament and the country are chiefly concerned about is the action of British officials. How was it that the Resident at Hyderabad sanctioned a concession not only ruinous to Hyderabad in its conditions, but in direct opposition to the express instructions of the Nizam's Government, and that he afterwards warmly approved of a purchase at fictitious prices of shares that ought never to have left the Nizam's possession ? What is the explanation of the apathy of the Government at Calcutta ? And what of the Special Committee of last year, composed of India Office officials, appointed to watch Sirdar Dilar Jung's proceedings, and give him advice during the course of his negotiations ?

It is of the utmost consequence to the permanence of our rule in India that the officials who are entrusted with the government of the country, and who act as the policital advisers of the native princes, should not only be, but should be known to be, free of the slightest taint of corruption. We in England have been accustomed to think that they are so. It is one of our proudest and most constant boasts. But of late there have been whispers, and sometimes more than whispers, which warrant uneasiness—uneasiness that can only be removed by searching and exhaustive inquiry where, as in this Hyderabad-Deccan business, it is evident that there has been swindling somewhere —gross, palpable swindling. If British officials were not cognisant of it their ignorance proves them to be unfit for the positions they occupy.

Colonel Gallieni, Commander of the French Forces on the Senegal, has just despatched several missions through the Foutah-Djallon country to explore the country and report on the shortest route to the rivers running into the Atlantic between the Gambia and Sierra Leone. The object of these French missions is to divert the trade of the Foutah-Djallon and neighbouring territories from the Sierra Leone route, by which it now finds an outlet to the sea, and turn it towards the French trading ports on the Nunez and Mellicanrie. They are also intended to counteract the objects of the English mission, under Major Festing, which left Sierra Leone recently for the same country.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Newcomen, 1,367 tons, Captain C A Hanson, cleared outwards, yesterday, for Port Said, laden with a general cargo.

The B and P S N steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day, for Kurrachi, laden with a general cargo.

The s s Guildford, 1,475 tons, Captain J S Smailes, cleared yesterday for Port Said, laden with a general cargo and Mr S Paula, passenger.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain K Detlefsen, sailed, last evening, for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

The s s Chilian, 1,415 tons, Captain E F Bannister, from New port, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of 2,4 1 tons coals for Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co., also consignees for the vessel.

The s s Sahara, 1,188 tons, Captain W J J Gouldsworthy, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Middlesborough, laden with a cargo of railway materials for the Nizam State Railway Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

The Anchor line Steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, Captain W Russell, arrived in port yesterday morning from Liverpool, having left that port on the 6th ultimo with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs and two misses Trevor and Messrs Thomas, Madge, and Johnson.

The B I steamer Coconada, Captain J Anderson, arrived in port yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers from Marmagoa, &c :—Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Messers Scabrooke, B S Crawley, A L Pinto, J Campos, A Stevens, Mrs and Mr M J Mello, and about 54 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
4	Coconada (s).......	Anderson ..	Marmagoa.
	Kaisar-i-Hind (s)..	Haselwood..	London, May 10.
	Chilian (s)	Banoister ..	New port, May 2.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, May 6.
	Sahara (s)	Goudswothy	Middlesbro', May 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Purulia (s).........	Robertson ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Newcomen (s)....	Hanson	Port Said.
	Guildford (s)	Smailes	Port Said.
	Swordsman (s)...	Detlefsen ..	Zanzibar.
5			

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Cedar Branch, for Havre.
" Victoria, for London, Glasgow, New York, &c.
" Bedouin, for St. Nazaire.
" Malda, for Calcutta and Coast.
" Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.
" Coconada, for Marmagoa, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 4.

For Liverpool.

California s—56 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 30 bales wool and 301 bales hair, E Gangji and Co ; 41 bales wool, H Hurjivan ; 32 bales wool, E Sewji ; 91 bales wool, N Lallji ; 42 bales wool, M Megji ; 54 bales wool and goat hair, H M Joosub ; 56 bales wool, T Chimandas; 209 bales, goats hair and wool, M J Joosub and Co ; 30 bales wool, S Dossa ; 220 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—5,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Eden Hall s—150 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji ; 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.

For New York.

California s—9 cases Indian woodwork, E Latham and Co.

For London.

Chelydra s—45 cwts gum, E Peerdina ; 200 cwts gum, 15 cases indigo and 6 cwts ivory, J Allybhai ; 45 cwts gum, W Gangji ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 45 cwts gum, R Pooja ; 24 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 18 bales hides, H K Dajibhai ; 57 cwts gum, H M Jeevraj ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 95 cwts gum, T Khetsee ; 35 cwts gum, D Ramjee ; 21 cwts gum, S Runchordas ; 15 cases bristles, F L Battlibai ; 55 cwts gum, C Khetsee ; 120 bales hemp, D Khimji ; 70 cwts gum, A Khimji ; 165 bales cotton, Tho. Moore and Co ; 47 cwts gum, 27 cwts muxvomica and 13 cwts myrabolums, J Premji ; 10 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co ; 56 bales hemp, T Lalljee,

Siam s—14 cwts ivory, M Dayall.

For Hull.

Sorrento s—4,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; 535 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji.

For Antwerp.

Yesso s—800 cwts mustard seed, N Lallji ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed and 13 cases rose oil, Volkart Bros ; 985 cwts poppyseed, The Bo Co Ld ; 1,000 cwts wheat, 6,400 cwts poppy seed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Kt Companion s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 40 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 201 cwts mustard seed, 100 bales cotton and 7,401 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 14,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Charters Tower s—40 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Lilburn Tower s—6,827 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Havre.

Algoma s—3,956 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

Crathorne s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

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Star of Victoria s—4,449 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppy seed and 262 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 281 cwts Zanzibar copra, R Caderbhai.

For Trieste.

Eastbourne s—110 bales cotton and 89 cwts gum, Punnett and Co ; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

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Lombardy s—30 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

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Lombardy s—100 bales twist, C Ebbram ; 126 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

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For Calcutta.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 3.

Carpendale, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from Ceylon.

Manser, Surgeon, Bombay, from privilege leave, from England.

Nicholson, Captain, and Adjt, S M Ry Volunteers, on sick leave, from Dharwar.

Pemberton, Lieut, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave, pending retirement from Ranikhet.

June 4.

Thomason, Colonel, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.

Thomas, Major, Bombay, A A G to Musketry, from leave, from England.

Gordon, Lieut, Aden Troop, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—June 4.

Talbot, Major, Bengal, Polt Dept, on duty, from Baghdad.

Jennings, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Quetta.

Carpendale, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Peshawer.

Thomas, Major, A A G to Musketry, from leave, to Poona.

Gordon, Lieut, Aden Troops, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th June, 1888.

Bombay Light Horse.

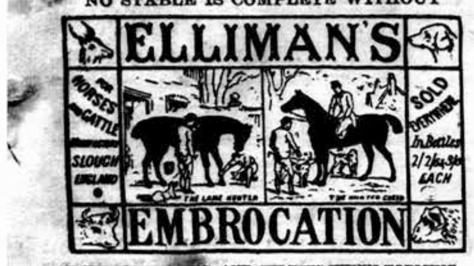
The following order is notified :—

1. Members of the above Corps are requested to return with the least possible delay any articles of kit they may have in their possession belonging to the Corps, viz.,—Bridles, bits, carbine, buckets, bandoliers and swordbelts.

By order,
(Sd.) G. de Saone,
Lieutenant & Acting Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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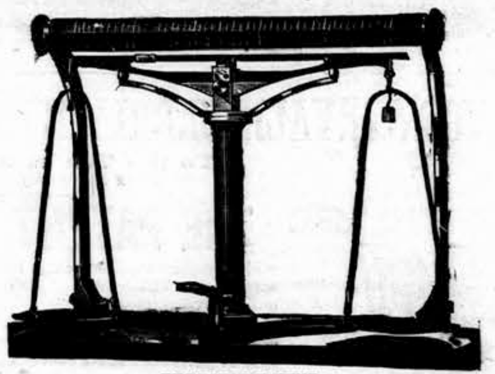

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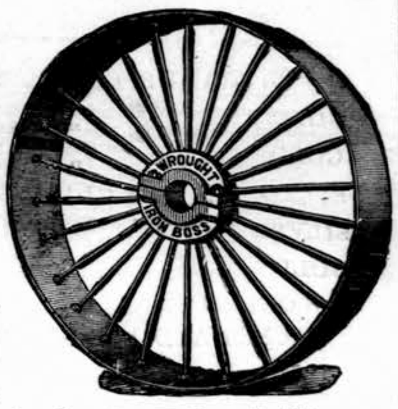

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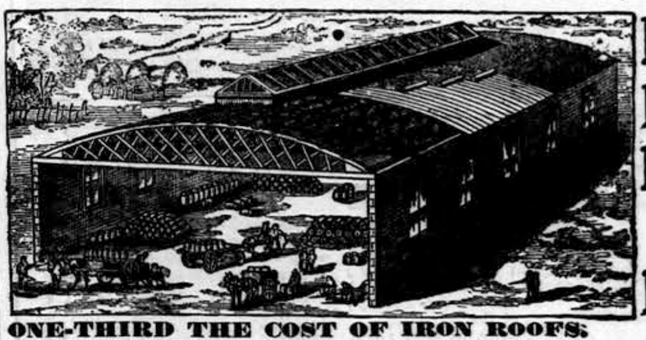

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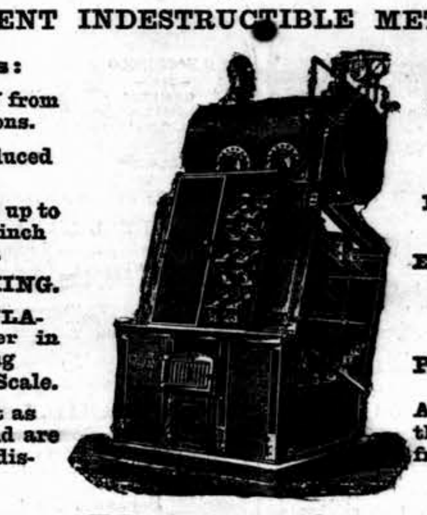

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

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Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

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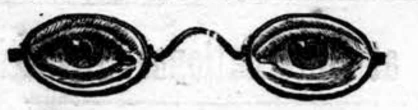

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AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER " "	... " "	7	0	0
GOLD " "	... " "	20	0	0
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COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	" "	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

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BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

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From a Newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

FRESH ENGLISH GOODS

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

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BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered ; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S

New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	**EBONITE BLACKING** (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	**JET BLACK OIL** FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught ...	... " " "	4	0
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Alpha	... " " "	2	8
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Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

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Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

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Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
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Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of	50 Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... " " "	25 "	6	0
Regal dela Reina ...	... " " "	25 "	5	0
Trabucos	... " " "	25 "	3	0
Caliope	... " " "	50 "	5	8
Semiramis	... " " "	100 "	10	0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	8
Do. " 2 " " "		4	0
Do. " 3 " " "		3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight" No. 1, per 100 Rs.	3	8
Do. " 2 " 100 "	3	0

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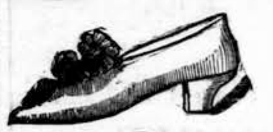
WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.



LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid ; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

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LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc,

Please apply for our New Price List.

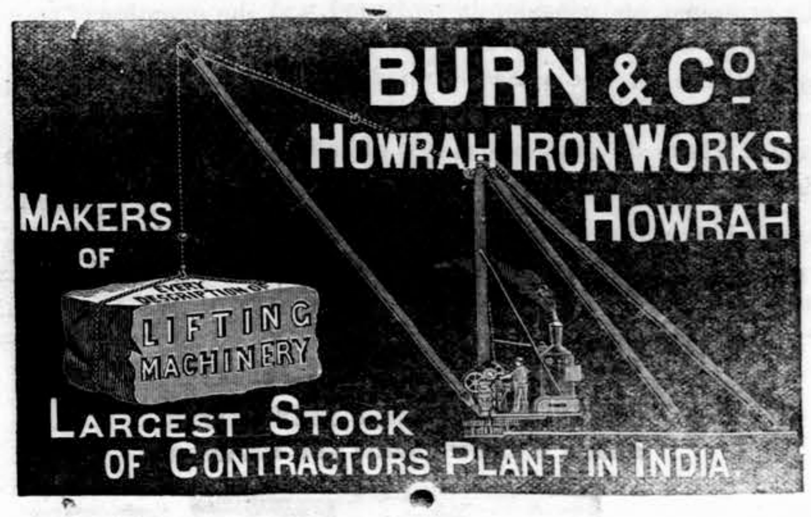
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS
Or Salts of Lavender (Regd.)
These Salts are the most agreeable deodoriser that exists. By leaving the stopper out a few minutes the apartment will be purified, and the air rendered strongly invigorating and refreshing. From
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'S

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.



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MAKERS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFTING MACHINERY

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PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

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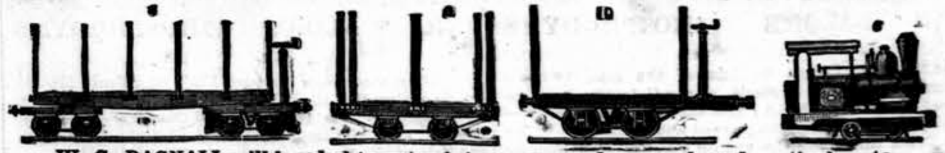

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CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
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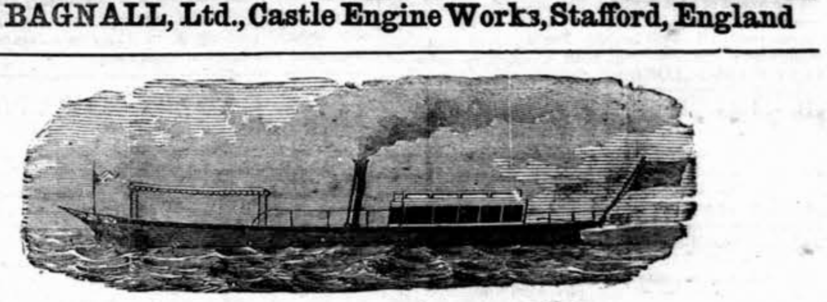

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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HORSES ! HORSES ! Arrival of the Best Batches of Arab and Persian Horses per s.s. "King Arthur" and s.s. "Arabia" from Bussorah and Bushire.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect several Fresh Batches of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies and Galloways, &c. ; also a large number of Big Persian Horses. No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 26th December, 1887.

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GOLD CREAM.

This SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery,* PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING, WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years.

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BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT,

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3 /s.

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JOHNSON & Co. LIMTD. EXPORT BREWERS CANTERBURY

GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1875

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CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co. LTD

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA

BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—

PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,

for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

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FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM

are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION

Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

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an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

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